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THE ALLENS

from

WILLIAM ALLEN¹ (1602-1679) of Manchester, England, and of Salem and Manchester, Massachusetts, in the direct line of descent through Nathaniel Allen⁵ (1744-1789) of Beverly, Massachusetts and Sedgwick, Maine,

to

Lt. Raymond Frederick Allen, Jr.¹¹ (1931-) of Rochester, New York, with certain other descendants and collaterals.



Compiled by

Raymond F. Allen¹⁰, of Rochester, N. Y.

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This Genealogy is Dedicated to the
Memory of my Father,
REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM ALLEN
(1871-1939)

A loving husband and father, a minister of the Baptist faith, a deeply religious servant of God and his fellow men, an example of righteous living, and an inspiring influence in his home, his churches, and in the communities he served so faithfully and unselfishly.

R. F. A.

Goodspeed-4.00

THE ALLENS

from

*William Allen*¹ of Manchester, Massachusetts to Lt. Raymond F. Allen, Jr.¹¹ of Rochester, N. Y., and others.

Introduction:

This is the genealogy (by successive generations in the direct line) of one particular branch of the Allen family of the United States descendant from our immigrant ancestor, William Allen¹ (1602-1679) of Manchester, England, who came to this country in 1623 and eventually settled at Manchester, Massachusetts. Our branch is through Samuel Allen² (1632-1709), Benjamin Allen³ (1681-1747), Stephen Allen⁴ (1714-1798) of Manchester, and then through Nathaniel Allen⁵ (1744-1789) who settled at Sedgwick, Maine. Thereafter our branch is through Jonathan Allen⁶ (1769-1858), Isaac Morgan Allen⁷ (1806-1884) and

1. *Charles Nichols Allen*⁸ (1844-1923) formerly of Sedgwick, Maine, in the present day families of his descendants Susan H. Allen Aldrich⁹ (1876-) of Wilder, Idaho, (a daughter of Charles Nichols Allen⁸) S. Marvin Hazelwood¹⁰ (1887-) of Meriden, Conn. Belle Hazelwood Pratt¹⁰ (1885-) of Kensington, Conn. Ruth Hazelwood Read¹⁰ (1895-) of Kensington, Conn. [children of the late Edwina Allen Hazelwood⁹ (1866-1928) another daughter of Charles Nichols Allen⁸]. Raymond F. Allen¹⁰ (1896-) of Rochester, N. Y. Mildred Allen Myers¹⁰ (1898-) of Baltimore, Md. Marjorie Allen Sweet¹⁰ (1899-) of Glendale, Ariz. Emory C. Allen¹⁰ (1901-) of Cortland, N. Y. [children of the late Rev. Frederick William Allen⁹ (1871-1939), a son of Charles Nichols Allen⁸]; and

2. *Isaac Merrill Allen*⁸ (1850-1922) late of Sedgwick, Maine, in the present day families of his descendants Eu-

gene Merrill Allen⁹ (1876-) and Charles Henry Allen⁹ (1881-) of Sedgwick, Maine, (sons of Isaac Merrill Allen⁸).

Also included is a brief genealogy (by direct line generations) of the Merrill family and the Bradbury family, both of which married into the Allen line during the early part of the nineteenth century. The Merrill line commences with Nathaniel Merrill¹ (1610-1655) who settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. The Merrill line came into the Allen line first by the marriage of Isaac Morgan Allen⁷ (1806-1884) and Mary Barnard Merrill⁷ (1813-1868), [a daughter of the Rev. Daniel Merrill⁶ (1765-1833)], who were the parents of Charles Nichols Allen⁸ (1844-1923) and Isaac Merrill Allen⁸ (1850-1922). The Bradbury line in this country starts with Thomas Bradbury¹ (1611-1695) who finally settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, about 1640. The Bradbury and Merrill lines merged by the marriage of the Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury⁷ (1807-1877) and Sarah Merrill⁷ (1808-1889), (a sister of Mary Barnard Merrill⁷ and another daughter of the Rev. Daniel Merrill⁶). Hannah J. Bradbury⁸ (1844-1912), a daughter of this latter union, married her first cousin, Charles Nichols Allen⁸; and this marriage brought about the merger of the Allen-Bradbury-Merrill lines. Accordingly, the descendants of Charles Nichols Allen⁸ may trace their ancestry not only through the Allen line, but also through the Merrill and Bradbury lines; and the descendants of Isaac Merrill Allen⁸ may trace their ancestry also through the Merrill line. For that reason the brief Merrill and Bradbury genealogies are included.

This genealogy is divided into four Parts. Part I contains the Allen line of descent by family generations in the direct line beginning with William Allen¹ (1602-1679) to and including Isaac Morgan Allen⁷ (1806-1884). Part II covers the Merrill line, by direct line generations, from Nathaniel Merrill¹ (1610-1655) down to and including Rev.

Daniel Merrill⁶ (1765-1833). Part III is the Bradbury line by direct generations from Thomas Bradbury¹ (1611-1695) down to and including Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury⁷ (1807-1877). Part IV commences where the prior Parts terminate and continues the various descendant families to and including the present day families of the descendants of Charles Nichols Allen⁸ and Isaac Merrill Allen⁸. It also includes certain families descendant from Charles Webster Bradbury⁷ through his daughter Emily Merrill Bradbury⁸, who married Albert William Todd.

Perhaps a word should be said as to how this came about. My own father, Rev. Frederick William Allen⁹ (1871-1939), to whose memory this genealogy is dedicated, was a son of Charles Nichols Allen⁸ and Hannah J. Bradbury⁸. In his early youth he lived at North Sedgwick, Me. from which our latter day Allens have come. On various occasions in my younger days I briefly visited at North Sedgwick where I was entertained at the old Allen homestead and became acquainted with a number of my Allen relatives there. My father passed away in 1939, and my mother survived him until about three years ago. Among her personal effects I found a "Family Record" of our own immediate family, covering a period of sixty years, in which she described some of the visits at North Sedgwick, and in which she had recorded the names, dates of birth and death of a great many of my fathers relatives. Based on my mother's records I started to assemble some material from which I hoped to prepare a brief Allen genealogy, primarily for the benefit of my own children, so that they might have a consecutive account of the Allen line. As my interest in the subject developed I sought family information from various relatives who have most graciously cooperated, and as my inquiry widened the result is this present compilation.

At the outset I wish to acknowledge to each of my several relatives my deep appreciation for their courtesy and

patience in supplying to me much of the information and material included here. I particularly express my gratitude to my Aunt Susan H. Aldrich, of Wilder, Idaho, who is my father's sister and presently the only surviving child of Charles Nichols Allen⁸ and Hannah J. Bradbury⁸. I also wish to express my appreciation to my cousins Eugene Merrill Allen, of Sedgwick, Maine, and his son, Merrill Allen, of Bucksport, Maine, who have made available to me a great wealth of family history and records, without which my research on the Allen line could never have been completed. I wish, too, to extend my thanks to my cousin, Miss Emily M. Todd, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, who has been most helpful in supplying much of the basic data relating to the Bradbury line, and also a part of that relating to the Merrill line. I also wish to thank the other numerous relatives, with whom I have corresponded from time to time, for giving me information about their own present day families. To each of them I am sending a copy of this genealogy with the hope that they will find it interesting for themselves and their children. In addition, I acknowledge with grateful thanks the helpful assistance given me by Mrs. Doris H. Connors, Librarian of the Manchester (Mass.) Public Library, by whose courtesy I have received much information concerning the history of Manchester, and the part played by William Allen¹, and his descendants in its foundation and development.

This genealogical account of our Allen family and its related lines is largely compiled from the family records and information supplied by those relatives who have what I believe is reliable data, supplemented by further data obtained mostly from other (secondary) sources. The Allen descent is substantially complete in the direct family line and, I believe, reliably correct, from presently existing family records beginning with the family of Nathaniel Allen⁵ (1744-1789) down to this date. He originally came from Beverly, Massachusetts, at about the time of the

American Revolution and was one of the early settlers at Sedgwick, Maine, which, for us later Allens, is the locale of our more recent ancestry.

Our Allen family line, starting with Nathaniel Allen⁵ and going back through the several preceding generations to our immigrant ancestor William Allen¹, I myself personally worked out, originally by an examination and analysis of the printed Vital Records of Salem, Beverly, Manchester and Gloucester (Mass.), which have been compiled and published, and which I found, with a great deal of other relevant biographical and genealogical material, in the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library. After having reconstructed our ancient ancestral line from Nathaniel Allen⁵ back to William Allen¹, I subsequently found complete verification in two printed genealogies which carried the Allen line including descendant collaterals from William Allen¹ down to Nathaniel Allen⁵ and his son, Jonathan Allen⁶. I refer particularly to the Allen Genealogy in the Essex Antiquarian (1898), Vol. II, pp. 135 ff., and also to the Genealogy of the Allen family of Manchester, Massachusetts, by John Price (1888), in the Historical Collections, published by the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., Vols. 24, p. 223 ff., 25 (1889) p. 44 ff. and 27 (1890) p. 31 ff., which latter Volume (27) contains the supplement compiled by A. A. Galloupe. These, too, are the source of some of the biographical material included in this presentation. My own reconstruction of the early Allen line families is fully confirmed by these earlier genealogies prepared and printed some 60 or 70 years ago; or, to put it another way, my own independent research of the printed Vital Records, conducted even before I had happened to discover the existence of these previous genealogies, convinces me that *they* are correct in all essential respects. In any event, I myself am entirely satisfied on the basis of the Vital Records examined, the genealogies consulted, the family records

supplied by various relatives, and photostatic copies of many original records in the Probate Office and Registry of Deeds of Essex County, Salem, Mass., that this account of our early family line is as accurate and complete as is now reasonably possible. Some detailed data is missing, and in some instances there may be slight discrepancies, but on the whole I believe what we have here is reliably authentic.

In fairness to them, due credit should be given to the Essex Institute, of Salem, Mass., for its excellent "Historical Collections" (92 Vol.) and to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of Boston, Mass., for its fine "Register" (110 Vols.) which I have examined somewhat thoroughly, and from which I have culled, assembled and edited some of the material written up here for immigrant ancestors, particularly William Allen¹ and Thomas Bradbury¹. Needless to say I have checked the data here against Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary" (so far as it goes) and with other well recognized works on early immigrants and their descendants.

Perhaps in the somewhat extensive treatment of William Allen¹ and Thomas Bradbury¹ and his wife Mary, I have seemingly given them greater comparative emphasis than others; but somehow I have felt they were entitled to especial consideration. Besides, with some exceptions, no further information has been available to me with respect to the others.

No pretense is made that this genealogical presentation is the result of any prodigious research of original records on my part. While much of my spare time for about three years has been devoted to the pursuit of this engaging (to me) study, my own contribution consists mainly in getting together and arranging a somewhat large bulk of material from many sources, so that it could be presented in orderly continuity. Errors, typographical or otherwise, may inadvertently have crept in; and should be

reported to me upon discovery. In a sense, a genealogy never ends, for as time advances new vital records naturally occur; so for each of the present day families, supplemental entries must accordingly be added.

If and when this genealogical account of our Allen family is perused by those who may find interest in it, the question will arise whether any value, sentimental or otherwise, may be ascribed to it. The answer lies in the individual philosophical standards of each of us. It may be a solace or comfort to know that we of the Allen blood come from English stock and from very early settlers in this country. Our roots go back practically to the very earliest days of Colonial settlement in New England. Our ancestors in those early days built their homes and reared their families in a primitive wilderness on the shores of Massachusetts Bay. They and their sons and grandsons in succeeding generations were hardy men of character and integrity, participating in and contributing to the upbuilding of their community life and, in some instances, in the administration of local public affairs. Perhaps none of them has achieved a high or historic place in the annals of his time; but they have been men, hardworking and honorable, possessed of the spirit of adventure, enterprise and industry, devoted to their families and their friends, and, in many instances, imbued with religious zeal. It is noteworthy how many of our ancestors among the Allens, Merrills and Bradburys have been pillars in their churches or have been ministers of the Gospel. To have descended from stock as sturdy and devout as this signifies that each of us has a heritage of which we may justly be proud. And with this vision of the attributes and modest achievements of our ancestors before us we may perhaps indulge in the hope that our own descendants will, like their early forebears, be men and women of true worth.

RAYMOND F. ALLEN.

Rochester, N. Y.

May 1, 1958.

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PART I

THE ALLEN DESCENT

from

William Allen¹ (1602-1679) to Isaac Morgan Allen⁷
(1806-1884)

1. *William Allen*¹ (1602-1679)¹ was the immigrant ancestor from whom has descended our present branch of the Allen family in New York, Maine and other parts of the United States.

In brief, to summarize what follows about him: in 1623 he came from England to Massachusetts at Cape Ann (now Gloucester), in 1626 he was one of the original planters of Salem (Mass.), about 1640 he removed to and was one of the founders of Manchester (Mass.); he was married twice, had eight children and in 1679 he died at Manchester, Mass.

In England:

He was born at Manchester, England, it is believed, in 1602. The year of his birth (1602) is derived from testimony he gave in Court on November 30, 1664, when he said he was about 62 years of age and had lived in Salem territory for 38 years. Who his parents were, what branch of the numerous Allen families in England he sprang from, what upbringing, education and early training, if any, he received as a youth, and what influences persuaded him to associate himself with a venture destined to bring him to New England's shores—indeed everything concerning his early life, his associations and his circumstances—remains now wholly unknown.

But from what is known of him during his 55 years of life here, as shown by available records, it may properly

be concluded that he came from a family of modest means and middle-class social status in England, that he received scanty education there, that he early became interested in the carpentry trade (at Cape Ann and in later life he was a carpenter and builder), that he did not leave England to escape religious persecution or for reasons of conscience, and that, being independent in mind and spirit, he sought life, adventure, security and happiness in the allurements of the New World. As a youth, as well as in his later days, he must have been industrious, careful and frugal in financial matters, possessed of imagination and enterprise, well mannered and congenial, and generally of a personable, likeable disposition. These qualities gained for him an influential standing in the communities in which he dwelt here.

At Cape Ann:

In 1623 about 120 merchants and others at Dorchester, England, among whom Rev. John White was a prime mover, formed a stock company known as the Merchants or Dorchester Company with a capital of £3000, to engage in the business of fishing and trading on the New England coast. The Company, through one of its associates, obtained a license from the New England Council, signed by Sir Ferdinando Gorges and others, to establish a plantation there. That year the Company sent with its fishing vessels a small group of fourteen men to build a permanent year-round base and trading post convenient to their operations. The location selected was at what is now a part of Gloucester on Cape Ann. There suitable facilities were erected as the center station for fishing activities and for fur trading with the Indians; and there a housing settlement was constructed for the accommodation of the men and their families engaged in that business.

This plantation was planned primarily as incidental to a business venture. It was not designed as a coloniza-

tion scheme, nor intended as a refuge from religious intolerance, although Rev. John White conceived that it might become such.

It is now generally accepted that William Allen was among that group of artisans who, in the summer of 1623, landed at Cape Ann to establish the base, to erect the buildings and to form the permanent complement of personnel there. One substantial frame dwelling house was built as the residence of the Governor, and also a number of smaller houses, a store house, fishing stage and other useful structures. As one of the carpenters, William Allen assisted in this construction work.

In 1624 and 1625 more men with their families, together with cattle and fowl, came from England to this settlement. During this period a few dissidents from the Plymouth Colony, lead by Rev. John Lyford and Roger Conant, joined them. This Roger Conant, an early (1623) immigrant to the Plymouth Colony (founded in 1620 by the Pilgrims) nearby southward down Massachusetts Bay, was put in charge and was called the Governor of the Cape Ann settlement (and the Rev. John Lyford became its minister). Roger Conant is called "a pious, sober, and prudent gentleman." Shortly after his arrival at the Cape he quieted friction and with his gentle, firm persuasion averted violence over fishing rights asserted for Plymouth by Capt. Miles Standish. In 1626 the community consisted of about 50 people.

By then, however, the business venture had proved financially unsuccessful and the Dorchester Company had suffered great losses. Moreover, at the Cape the soil was poor for planting crops needed for food. The landmen made poor fishermen, and the fishermen poor husbandmen. Dissension broke out among the settlers. So the Dorchester Company decided to discontinue operations. Those settlers at the Cape who so desired thereupon shipped back to England.

But 15 men, including Roger Conant, their Governor—with their families numbering about 25 in all—determined to remain and to find a more suitable location for permanent abode. Among these was William Allen. And so the life of William Allen became identified with the founding of Salem and the early Massachusetts Bay Colony.

At Salem:

For during that summer and fall of 1626 that small, hardy, determined band of 15 "Planters," as they came to be known, removed themselves, with their wives and children, their household furniture and their livestock, by small boats and by overland trek through the coastal forest, to a fine harbor with broad uplands, a few miles southwestward. This place was called by the Indian name Nahum Keike or Naumkeag. Indians in the vicinity were relatively few and friendly. Ashore on the broad peninsula in this harbor they erected temporary shelters. In time the area was divided and parcelled out, and common lands were established for pasturage, cultivation and timbering. There they erected their new homes, their barns and pens for their horses, oxen and cattle, and somewhat later a meeting house, wharf and other structures. In the construction of all these William Allen, a carpenter, must have been busily engaged, with his services in constant demand. Ships from England, entering the harbor from time to time, brought further settlers. By 1628 the community had a dozen or more log houses and several small cottages, housing a total of about 50 inhabitants. Roger Conant was still their Governor.

However in early 1628, in England, the Massachusetts Bay Company, formed in part by several of those formerly interested in the Dorchester Company, had received a charter and a grant of land along the New England coast; and it had taken over the rights and assets of the defunct Dorchester Company. This new Company des-

ignated John Endicott as the Governor; and in September 1628 Endicott arrived, bearing a copy of the charter and accompanied by about 50 new settlers, swelling the colony to about 100 persons. He was not enthusiastically received by the earlier settlers, who preferred as Governor, Conant, whom they knew, respected and well liked; but armed as he was with paramount authority Endicott established himself and was soon accepted. Despite their differences a concord between the older and newer groups was reached, due principally to the co-operative spirit of Conant, and this was signified by naming the settlement "Salem," meaning "peace." Thus was Gov. John Endicott installed and Roger Conant supplanted (though he continued to occupy a high position in the subsequent life of the settlement), and the conduct of the colony came under the administration of the Massachusetts Bay Company, with Salem as the seat of local government. It does not appear that William Allen participated in the adjustment of these political affairs, but he lived there then, owned land there upon which he had constructed or would soon construct his own dwelling house, and he witnessed these and later historic events.

Of one occurrence there is a record. In a lawsuit some 50 years after Endicott's arrival, two old settlers, Humphrey Woodbury and Richard Brackenbury, the latter of whom had come over with Endicott, gave testimony. From this it clearly appears that William Allen was among those who had built a frame house at Cape Ann for the Dorchester Company. The new Governor, Endicott, desired this house for his own use, so several men, including William Allen, were sent to Cape Ann to take down the house, transport the dismantled parts to Salem and reconstruct it as the new Governor's mansion. This is described (Webber and Nevins, "Old Naumkeag," p. 72) as a building "two stories high, and the style of its architecture was essentially Gothic, the prevailing style of architecture of that day."

In June 1629 about 200 more immigrants arrived at Salem, including about 60 married and unmarried women and twenty-six children. In this group were Rev. Samuel Skelton and Rev. Francis Higginson, who promptly undertook formally to organize a church. On Aug. 6, 1629, the organization was completed and on that date the First Church at Salem thus became the first Protestant (Congregational) church in America. Skelton became the pastor and Higginson the teacher. William Allen is said to have been one of the original members of this church, and indeed he must have been at least an early member in order to qualify under the then existing laws of the colony for admission as a "freeman" two years later. This, too, was the church at which, of record, several of William's children and grandchildren were later baptized. At this church, too, Roger Williams was minister from 1633 to 1635 until his expulsion from Salem by the Boston magistrates for his political and religious views. He later was the founder of Providence and the Commonwealth of Rhode Island. Its minister from 1636-1641 was the famous Hugh Peter, who, returning to England, became a zealous supporter of Oliver Cromwell (whose funeral sermon he preached in 1658) and who in 1660 was executed for treasonable complicity in the earlier beheading of Charles I.

At its founding the First Church Covenant, authored by Higginson and even now regarded as a model for beauty and brevity, read in its principal part:

"We covenant with the Lord, and one with another, and do bind ourselves in the presence of God, to walk together in all His Ways, according as He is pleased to reveal Himself unto us, in His blessed word of truth."

This was the Covenant undoubtedly signed by William Allen as a member of the First Church. No record of his signature to this now exists, but there is a record of his signature to the renewed (revised) Covenant in 1637.

Other signers in 1637 were John Endicott and Roger Conant (see Hist. Coll., Vol. 1, pp. 38, 39).

With the influx of about two hundred settlers in 1629 the carpenters and builders at Salem must have been kept busily employed preparing new places of abode for them, and William Allen probably performed his share of the work. But when the great "Winthrop Fleet" arrived in the summer of 1630 the task of the carpenters magnified. John Winthrop had been chosen by the Company in England to become Governor in place of Endicott. With a fleet of eleven vessels, bringing 700 immigrants, he arrived at Salem in June 1630. Fortunately for the immediate housing accommodations at Salem, he was not satisfied with general conditions there, so he and the larger portion of his new settlers sailed away to locate at Charlestown, whither he proceeded promptly to remove the seat of government from Salem. A large number of these new arrivals did, however, remain at Salem, then the largest community in the area. So the work of building dwelling houses and other structures at Salem continued at great pace, engaging the constant labors of William Allen.

On October 19, 1630, a general Town meeting of Salem inhabitants was held at which the local organization of a body politic was formed. 63 persons, including William Allen, signified their desire to be admitted to this body; and on May 18, 1631, William Allen was among the 74 first persons who took the prescribed Oath, and was duly admitted as a "freeman." Others admitted at the same time included: Roger Conant, Roger Williams, John Perkins (father of Mary Perkins who later married Thomas Bradbury) and many of the original 15 "Planters."

In the ensuing years Salem continued to grow. Yearly, many new immigrants came from England. There, in the old country, political, social and religious conditions, during the early years of the reign of Charles I, were so unstable, persecution of Puritans and non-conformists was

so severe that thousands sought escape and asylum in the new world. In the dozen years beginning in 1628, over 20,000 immigrants came over, of whom about 9,000 settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony; and of these about 900 settled at Salem. By 1637 Salem had a population of almost 1,000, and was a most thriving New England port.

Thus, William Allen was one of the original founders of Salem, and through the abundance of work in which he was skilled, he prospered in the early Salem years. He is described in the Salem records as "an influential and enterprising citizen."

In addition to whatever land he acquired in 1626, as one of the original 15 "Planters" who first went to Naumkeag (Salem) when the new settlement was founded, William Allen received from time to time thereafter several land grants in the Salem territory, which then included an area ten or more miles northeasterly along the coast and extended southwesterly and inland several miles. In the Salem Book of Original Grants are grants to him as follows:

1636—40 acres at Salem

1636—50 acres at Jeffrey's Creek (later Manchester)

1637— 3 acres marsh and meadow at Salem

1638— 1 acre salt marsh at the end of his Salem lot

1642—10 acres at (Wenham)¹ Great Pond.

It will be noted that as early as 1636 he acquired land at Jeffrey's Creek, then so-called, located about 8 miles away, which was to become Manchester, and to which he later removed.

There are two recorded conveyances made by him of a portion of his Salem property. On 9:4:1652 (O.S.) he sold for £.14 to one John Bridgeman "his late dwelling house with half an acre of land thereto adjoining in Salem, and six acres of land in the South field." This deed is re-

corded in the Essex County Registry of Deeds, Book 1, leaf 18. The dwelling house was located on the south side of (present) Essex Street at the westerly corner of what was formerly Elm Street but now Hawthorne Boulevard (see History of Salem, by Sidney Perley, Vol. I, pp. 87, 88, and for lot location pp. 313, 314; and also Visitor's Guide to Salem, 1953, by Essex Institute, p. 207). The house itself is said to have been torn down shortly after 1711. A deed of adjacent property in 1632 to Rev. Samuel Skelton indicates that at that time (1632) William Allen owned land in Salem stretching from the River on the north to the South River, thus entirely across the peninsula. The six acres in the "South field" referred to in his 1652 conveyance were a portion of the 600 acre common fields then and later known as the "South Fields," located south of the South River between it and Forest River; and his land was in the vicinity of what is now Leach Street (see History of Salem, by Sidney Perley, Vol. I, p. 316 and map p. 317). On April 22, 1659, by a deed recorded in Book 1, leaf 59, he conveyed to one Samuel Gardener a lot measuring about 3 rods wide on the street and about the same deep "neere ye meeting house." This location is now on the south side of Essex Street in Salem, between Derby Square and Central Street; and the "meeting house" (i. e., the site of the First Church of Salem, founded in 1629) is just west of Derby Square on the southeast corner of Essex and Washington Streets.

The Salem Quarterly Court Records, the Probate Records and the Salem Town Records contain many references to William Allen. Frequently, over the years, he was a member of the trial jury or the grand jury at Salem Court. He was a witness in several important civil suits and in some minor criminal prosecutions (in one of which the defendant was ordered to be fined and whipped for kissing a married woman!). On one occasion he himself appears inadvertently to have run afoul of the strict laws of the time and was given a light fine for attending a convivial

party (to which he "was loath to go," so a witness testified) which happened to terminate in a drunken brawl (others there being fined and sentenced to sit in the stocks). In 1642 John Bradley (brother of his wife Elizabeth) bequeathed him his "tools," presumably carpenter tools. In 1638 he was appointed administrator of the estate of one Daives (deported for misconduct); and in 1661 and 1663 he was appointed appraiser of other estates. The records of Town meetings show that in 1637 the construction of an ammunition house was "put out" to him (and a business associate named Sam Archer with whom in the records he was occasionally mentioned) with the requirement that it be finished in two months. In 1644 he was appointed (with others) a "surveyor of the fences in the mill field" (i. e., to measure and establish its boundaries and fences). And in 1646—the last time he is mentioned in the Salem Town Records—the meeting ordered that if Mr. Endicott agreed with Mr. Allen and another for the mortarpiece mounted upon the carriage then the Town would see the same satisfied (i. e., paid).

At Manchester:

In the first dozen years after its founding Salem had grown into a large village of a thousand or more inhabitants and was an active business, trading, fishing and shipping center. It was congested with many newcomers; expansion begot confusion. Many of the "Old Planters," preferring a quieter life, had departed to smaller nearby settlements. Hence, although he had a dwelling house there, and by then had an upgrowing young family, there came a time about 1640 when William Allen and others similarly minded desired to remove to another less populated area. Accordingly, in May 1640 William Allen and 16 other inhabitants of Salem filed a petition with the General Court. "* * * being straightened in our accommodations, so that we are not able comfortably to subsist"

and "no place being so convenient for our easy removal as Jeffrey's Creek lying so near us and most of us having some small quantity of ground allotted to us there already" they requested the Court to give them the power to erect a village there. This request was granted.

Jeffrey's Creek was on the coast about eight miles northeast of Salem proper. There a gentle stream from the wooded upland entered the Bay forming a small sheltered harbor adjacent easterly to which was a narrow peninsula, indented with coves and curving stretches of fine beach. A few houses lay in the area. According to Lamson (*History of Manchester*, p. 22), in 1640 only 63 people in all lived at Jeffrey's Creek. By the prior grant (in 1636) William Allen had 50 acres of land at this Creek; and several of the other petitioners had similar tracts.

In the next few years these men laid out their "village." 400 acres of "common land" were set aside for common use and future division. The upland was fairly level and heavily forested. Up the stream from the harbor William Allen, according to tradition, erected the first saw mill; and the stream then became known and is still called "Saw Mill Brook" (*Gen. of the Allen Family*, by John Price, in *Hist. Coll.*, Vol. 24, p. 224). William Allen built the first frame house in the new settlement (*Lamson, Hist. of Manchester*, p. 323). A carpenter and in the building business he undoubtedly felled the trees in the nearby forests, cut the lumber at his mill and constructed many of the other early houses in the hamlet. Lamson (*Hist. of Manchester*, p. 281), writing in 1895, says "The house of William Allen was probably near the site of the present Parsonage." Into his new home he probably moved his family from Salem in the early 1640's. In the 300 years since elapsed this house has, of course, long since disappeared.

No structure, attributable to William, now (1958) remains in Manchester. But Lamson, in his *History of Manchester* (1895), on p. 49 mentions a house, includes a pic-

ture of it on the facing page, calls it the Baker house then on Pine Street, in Manchester, and says that it was built before 1690 and was then (1895) in good preservation. It has since been torn down. This house in all probability was the handiwork of William Allen and his son Onesiphorus, also a carpenter. This was probably the original Lee homestead; and according to the Lee genealogy, cited below, it was built by or for Henry Lee¹ who came to Manchester in 1650. A contrary statement that it was built by James Standish (who came to Manchester in 1653—see History of Salem, by Sidney Perley, Vol. I, p. 426) and sold by him to Henry Lee appears in "Manchester by the Sea," by Frank L. Floyd, 1945, p. 92, though there is no record of this conveyance. Henry Lee, after its construction or acquisition by him, made it his home and, in 1674, about a year prior to his death, conveyed it to his wife, the deed being confirmed after his death (see Lee genealogy, in Hist. Coll., Vol. 52, p. 33 ff.; and cf. Lamson, *supra*, p. 317). This was the house in which many Lee generations were born. Whether first constructed as a Lee or a Standish house, it was undoubtedly built many years prior to 1674, probably before 1660 within 10 years after Henry Lee had settled at Manchester. At that time it is reasonable to suppose that William Allen still operated his sawmill and was still engaged in the building business. It is, therefore, quite within the realm of reasonable probability that William Allen supplied the cut lumber and performed the labor (with the help of his young son) in the construction of this Lee home. At least indulging in that plausible assumption, as we gaze upon the picture of this house we can, perhaps, envision over the span of about 3 centuries, William Allen working upon it. Incidentally, too, this is the house, then owned by Lt. Thomas Lee, Jr.³ (where he was born in 1693 and where he died in 1775, Lamson, *supra*, p. 317) in which was born in 1720 his daughter Elizabeth Lee⁴ who married Stephen Allen⁴, one of our Allen forebears, a great grandson of William Allen¹ (see below).

In 1645 the General Court, upon a petition by William Allen and others, incorporated Jeffrey's Creek as a separate Town and changed its name to Manchester. From that time on Manchester conducted its own Town Meetings, elected its own Selectmen and other Town officials and administered its own local affairs.

The Town Records between 1645 and 1658 have been lost, and the records for other early years are somewhat incomplete; so in what manner William Allen participated officially in Town matters is not now known. He was one of the first Board of Selectmen in 1645 on the incorporation of the Town, again in 1668 and probably in other years in which no record now remains. In his History of Salem, Vol. II, p. 174, Mr. Sidney Perley says: "William Allen, a carpenter, appears to have been the most prominent of the men of the town, having lived there since about 1640."

His Family:

William Allen was married twice; but practically nothing is now known concerning his wives or their ancestry. His first wife was Alice (whom he calls "Als," in his statement of his family given in Court on December 18, 1645). That is all now known of her. What her last name was, who her parents were, when she was born, where she came from, when and where William married her is presently unknown. Presumably she was born in England and, it is thought, about 1603. How and when she came to Salem is likewise unknown. Inasmuch as their first child, Persis, mentioned below, was born in February 1630 it is probable that they were married in 1628 or early 1629. In that case it is possible that she came to Salem with the group accompanying Gov. John Endicott, who arrived in September 1628, but that is mere speculation. A careful search of the passenger lists of vessels (not complete nor for all ships) bringing immigrants to Salem, Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth during the period from 1620-1630 (as found

in "Planters of the Commonwealth," by C. E. Banks) fails, after further investigation of possible individuals, to reveal a single clue as to her real identity.

William Allen's two children by Alice, his first wife, were:

- i. Persis, b. Feb. , 1630; d. within a week.
- ii. *Samuel*², b. Jan. 8, 1632 (from whom our branch of the Allen family descends, see below). There appears to be no extant record of Samuel's baptism at the First Church.

Alice died Mar. 8, 1632, just two months after Samuel's birth. At that time William was living in Salem.

About 1633 William Allen married his second wife, Elizabeth Bradley. Other than the fact that she had a brother John Bradley (who died in 1642) nothing is known about her identity, the date or place of her birth or her ancestry. She survived William since, as his widow, she gave Court testimony after his death in 1679 concerning his estate. And apparently she was alive on March 2, 1685 when a division of 5 acres of the common lands at Manchester was made "to Widow Allen" [Manchester Town Records (1889-91 Reprint), Vol. 1, p. 21].

William Allen's six children by Elizabeth, the first three born in Salem and the last three probably in Manchester, and baptized at Salem First Church, were:

- iii. Elizabeth, b. Sept. , 1634 (no present record of her baptism); m. (1) James Kettle; m. (2) William Raymond, of Beverly; m. (3) Corning; and d. before 1719; she had at least one child by each of her first two husbands.
- iv. Deborah, b. April , 1637; bp. 23:2:1637.
- v. Bethiah, b. Feb. , 1639; bp. 16:11mo:1639; d. Feb. 1640.
- vi. Onesiphorus, b. June 30, 1642; bp. 3:5:1642; he was a carpenter, lived in Manchester; he was a proprietor of the 400 acres, and held several minor Town offices; he m. about 1668 Martha ; d. in 1718, and had nine children born in Manchester.

- vii. William, Jr., bp. 31:3:1646; lived in Manchester; m. Hannah ; d. Dec. 29, 1696; he had four children baptized in Salem, all of whom apparently predeceased him, since he is said, in a Probate Court record, to have died without issue.
- viii. Jonathan, bp. 29:5:1649; probably died young.

His Death and Estate:

William Allen died at Manchester on January 30, 1679. There is no present record of his place of burial. His wife Elizabeth and his sons Samuel, Onesiphorus and William survived him (for they are mentioned in his Will, and in the Town records later). But evidently his son Jonathan (born in 1649) had predeceased him, since he is not mentioned in the Will; and it is known or assumed that all of his daughters, except Elizabeth (born in 1634 and several times married), had also previously died.

His Will was made June 7, 1678, and allowed probate June 26, 1679. The Will and the estate inventory are recorded in Book 301, page 141, in the Essex County Probate Office, and his estate file is No. 526. The original Will is not now in the file. The Will and inventory are also printed in the Probate Records of Essex County, Vol. III, pp. 324, 325, as follows:

ESTATE OF WILLIAM ALLEN, SR., OF MANCHESTER

“The Last will of Willallam Allen Sen of Manchester made y^e 7 of June 1678 Imprimis I doe make my wife Elezebeth Allen my full & Sole execcuter of all my lands & goods duereing her life & after y^e deth of my wife to be dissposed in maner & forem as folleth y^t is to say I give to my Sone Samuell y^e remayner of y^e five & twenty acer lott which he all redy poseseth y^t is to Say y^e uplands & y^e sheare of y^e fresh medow belonging thereunto I give to my too Sonns onesephoras & Willam Allen my wholle fifty acer lott wth all y^e devissons & apurtenances belengin to it wth y^e propriety of all

commons devidded & undevided belongin to it & an acer of Sallt marsh at y^e lower end of my orchard y^t I purchased this I give to my too Sonns onesephoras & Willam Allen to be equally devidded betwene them booth after y^e deth of me & my wife & it is farther to be understood y^t as my Sone onesephoras hath hallf an acer in present poseson joyning to his hows y^t lyes in my orchard Soe my Sonn willam Allen to have hallfe an acer joyning to his hows in y^e Same maner In wittnes where of I y^e Said Willam Allen have put to my hand."

Willam (his M mark) Allen.

Witness: Thomas (his T mark) Jonnes, Samuell Friend.

Proved in Salem court 26:4:1679, by the witnesses.

"The Widow Allen Testifieth That her husband William Allen deceaced gaue his Sonne Samuell more then he gaue his other Sonnes thes things following & that therefore he gaue him not A double Portion first at his first mariadg or before helpt him to buld him An house Secondly he gaue him Thre Cattell one After Another Thirdly he hath bin helpfull unto him Cince as he Could."

Inventory of the estate of William Allen, deceased Jan. 30, 1678, taken Manchester, Feb. 17, 1678, by Thomas West and John Siblle: hows & land wth all ye medow belongin to it, 140li.; fivetene acers of upland lying in y^e bounds of Beverly joining too ye great pon called wenam pon, 20li.; Two oxen, a cow, two hyfers, too shepe & a horse, 18 li. 10s.; Bed wth beding & other howsholld stufe, 8li.; total, 180 li. 6 s. 10d. 6li. to be abated for the loss of horse & cow.

Attested in Salem court 26:4:1679, by Eliza., the relict.

William Allin, sr., Dr. until Phillipp Cromwell, 2li. 16s. 4d.; to Jon. Cromwell, 12s. 5d. Dated June 25, 1679.

William Allen, deceased, his estate stands debtor unto my Master Capt. Georg Corwin, 8li. 1s. 9 1-2d. Witness: Jno. Whyting. Dated June 23, 1679.

William Allin of Manchester debtor to Henry Bartholmew, 6s. 6d.; to William Browne, sr., 7li. 16s. 3d.

Essex County Quarterly Court Files, vol. 31, leaf 96.

This record reveals several noteworthy facts and circumstances concerning his family and his possessions at the time of his death. His total estate was appraised at slightly over £186, with a net estate, after debts, of about £166, a somewhat respectable amount in those times. He had a house, with household furniture and several tracts of land. In his lifetime he had given to his son Samuel a portion of his 25-acre tract at Manchester, the remainder of which he devised to Samuel (after Elizabeth's death) together with a share in the fresh meadow belonging to it. He also owned a 50-acre tract containing an orchard, certain proprietary rights in the undivided common lands (these being later recognized and allotted, according to the subsequent Town records), and an acre of salt marsh adjacent to the orchard. These properties he devised in equal shares (after Elizabeth's death) to his sons Onesiphorus and William. In the orchard on this 50-acre tract his son Onesiphorus had possession of a house and one-half acre adjoining it, and his son William also had a house and half acre there. His widow, Elizabeth, testified that he did not give Samuel a double portion of his estate for the reason that her husband, at the time of Samuel's marriage, had helped him build a house and given him three cattle.

Thus, we have the remarkable picture of William Allen having a home of his own (left for the life use of his widow) with a barn and pens for his horse, cattle and sheep, with extensive surrounding acreage, partly planted as an orchard, with each of his three sons married and each having a home of his own located upon a portion of William's landed estate at Manchester.

He also owned a parcel of 15 acres in Beverly adjoining the Wenham Great Pond. This probably included the 10 acres granted to him in 1642 and additional land purchased by him later. This property does not appear to have been specifically devised in his Will. Since no mention is made of any property owned at Salem nor of the sawmill he reputedly owned at Manchester, it is assumed that he had disposed of these properties (as we know he had of some of his Salem property) during his lifetime.

As for his personal property it is significant that, after having given in his lifetime to Samuel (and possibly also to his other sons) some cattle, he still owned a horse (a very rare and valuable animal in those days), a pair of oxen (useful for plowing, heavy farm work and lumbering), a cow (providing milk, cream, butter and cheese for his household), two heifers (his future meat or milk supply) and two sheep (a source of wool for homespun clothing). The horse and cow, it seems, died shortly after his own death, whereby the estate was abated £6 for the loss! No mention is made in his Will of his accumulation of carpenter tools, and these presumably he may have previously given to his son Onesiphorus, who also was a carpenter by trade. His entire real property and personal property, including the household goods, he left for the life use of Elizabeth, his widow.

One further incidental observation may be made. The witnesses on William Allen's Will were Thomas Jones and Samuel Friend. They were undoubtedly his neighbors, friends and associates at Manchester, and like William Allen they were leading citizens of the town. Thomas Jones, Samuel Friend and William Allen, himself, had been the Board of Selectmen in 1668; and Samuel Friend had been Selectman also in 1661, 1672 and 1676.

In the estate file of William Allen,¹ in the Essex County Probate Office (File No. 526) is the original of a "final settlement" agreement, dated and confirmed on May 10, 1697, between Samuel,² Onesiphorus² and Elizabeth

(Allen)² Corning, as "all" the parties then interested in any way in the estate of William.¹ This was made shortly after the death of William, Jr.,² who died "leaving no issue." Presumably Elizabeth, widow of William,¹ had also previously passed away. The agreement provided that (1) Samuel and Onesipherus should have what was particularly given to them in the Will of William,¹ together with what was given to William, Jr.,² except that (2) James Kettle and William Raiment (Raymond), sons of Elizabeth by her first two husbands, should have "in right of their mother Elizabeth" (i. e., as Elizabeth's share) the homestead and land of William, Jr.,² estimated at eight acres with one-half acre of adjoining salt marsh, seven acres of the "brushey plain" all in Manchester, and also 15 acres in Beverly near Wenham Great Pond, together with one-half the personal estate of William, Jr., which did not belong to his widow by law, and that (3) Samuel and Onesipherus should have the other one-half of William, Jr.'s personal estate. Thus were the estate affairs of William Allen¹ concluded by the final division in 1697.

And so, on a bleak, late January day of 1679 came the close of an eventful career. William Allen¹ first opened his eyes to the bright light of day about 77 years earlier in the then ancient City of Manchester, in England. He had experienced the perils of a long ocean voyage to the shores of a wooded wilderness in a new, strange world. He had labored in his modest fashion to build hospitable settlements in three places which, in ensuing centuries, were to become famous in the annals of our country: first, at Cape Ann, where on the foundations of the 1623-26 enterprise there eventually arose our modern city of Gloucester; next, at the peninsula in the harbor where he, Roger Conant and others joined in founding what is now Salem, so gloriously renowned in Colonial and Revolutionary days; and, finally, a few miles distant, at that lovely spot on the coast of Massachusetts Bay where he

and his sturdy companions, through years of ceaseless toil, devoted their talent and energy to the creation and up-building of the little town of Manchester, named (we are pleased to think) through his influence, after the place of his nativity. There, his ordained destiny fulfilled, he closed his eyes to the beautiful, familiar scenes he loved so well. To him and to his memory we who bear his blood and his name gratefully accord all homage, honor and respect.

2. *Samuel Allen*² (1632-1709) (son of William¹) was born at Salem January 8, 1632, by William's first wife, Alice (who died two months later). On his father's removal to Manchester in the 1640's, he was reared and lived there (Old Neck) the balance of his life. He was a housewright and a large property owner. As noted above, upon his marriage his father helped him build a house and gave him three cattle, and under his father's Will, probated in 1679, Samuel was devised "the remainder of the 25 acre lot of the upland and a share of the fresh meadow belonging thereto." The Town records show that his ownership of a further 25 acres of the 400 acres of common land (Town Landing) was confirmed in 1684, and on a division of the "common lands" he received 19 acres in 1685 and 30 more in 1699.

Like his father William,¹ one of the founders of Manchester, Samuel participated in Town affairs. Although the records are now incomplete for that early period, it appears from available Town records, and other sources, that he was a constable in 1659, a Selectman in 1676, 1677, 1688, 1690 and 1694. He was Moderator of a Town meeting in 1693; and between 1685 and 1700 was a member of various Town committees to lay out lands and highways, to build a meeting house and to make arrangements for a minister's services.

He married, about 1660, Sarah (sometimes thought to be Tuck). By her he had ten children, born

in Manchester, most of whom were baptized in the First Church of Salem, where he and Sarah were members.

His ten children were:

- i. Samuel, Jr., b. Aug. 4, 1663, bp. Oct. 28, 1665.
He was a fisherman and merchant; lived in Manchester; m. Mar. 17, 1687, Abigail Williams in Marblehead; d. about 1744, and had nine children born in Manchester.
- ii. John, b. Feb. 12, 1666; lived in Manchester; Selectman 1702; m. first, Elizabeth, who d. in 1725; and second, Margaret Hilton Dec. 8, 1727, who d. Nov., 1763. He d. in 1737 and had 10 children by his first wife and one child by his second wife, all born in Manchester.
- iii. Sarah, b. Mar. 12, 1668; m. Dec. 4, 1684, William Hassam of Marblehead.
- iv. William, b. Mar. 18, 1670; d. in Windham, Conn., Dec. 15, 1747.
- v. Joseph, b. June 26, 1672; lived in Manchester; m. first, Oct. 28, 1696, Catherine Leach of Manchester (b. Oct. 1, 1680, d. 1711); and second, Sarah Knowlton of Manchester, Jan. 20, 1713, who survived him. He d. Aug. 17, 1727. He had seven children by his first wife and four children by his second wife.
- vi. Alice, b. Sept. 20, 1674; m. Daniel Williams of Manchester.
- vii. Rachel, b. Feb. 19, 1677; m. June 14, 1715, Samuel Hutchinson of Windham, Conn.
- viii. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 18, 1679, and probably married Robert Leach, Jr., Feb. 3, 1725-6. [NOTE by R.F.A.: In the Allen gen. by Price and Ess. Antiq. she is said to have m. Thomas Lee on Nov. 28, 1717, and d. in 1720, but I think this is an error. The Elizabeth Allen who m. Thomas Lee that date died May 9, 1725, at the

age of 25 years, 4 mos. and hence was b. about Jan. 1699-1700 (O.S.). Also Thomas and Elizabeth had two children (twins) b. in 1724. See the Lee Gen. in Hist. Coll., Vol. 52, pp. 145-147; and Manchester V. R., pp. 83, 84 and 269.]

- ix. *Benjamin*,³ b. June 4, 1681, bp. Oct. 2, 1681 (see below).
- x. Jonathan, b. Sept. 4, 1684, bp. Oct., 1684; a farmer, lived in Manchester; m. Mary Pierce in 1709, who d. in 1762; he d. Dec. 4, 1768, and had 12 children born in Manchester.

Samuel Allen² died presumably about midyear in 1709. There is no record of the exact date of his death nor of his place of burial. He left a Will, dated November 21, 1702, but it was refused probate on December 5, 1709. The original (unprobated) Will is in the estate file (No. 499) in the Essex County Probate Office. By this 1702 Will he devised and bequeathed certain properties to his wife Sarah (for life) and to his sons, Samuel, Jr., John, Joseph, Benjamin³ (below) and Jonathan, with provision for certain money payments to be made by some of them to his daughters, Sarah Hassam, Alice Williams, Rachel and Elizabeth, the residue of his estate (after his wife's death) to be divided equally among his *six* sons (apparently thereby to include his son William). The devise to Benjamin³ of the east one-half of his homestead is made "in consideration of his helping to build the este end of my now dwelling hous and the brick chimney."

The 1702 Will not being allowed probate, Samuel, Jr., was appointed administrator of his father's estate on December 5, 1709. The estate inventory, taken previously on October 15, 1709, and filed on January 9, 1710, lists 10 parcels of land (one of 18 acres at "Old Neck") appraised at a total of about £80, personal property including two cows, two heifers, six sheep, three pigs, house-

hold furniture and utensils, appraised at about £30, with debts of about £13, including "funnearall charges" of £7. The administrator's account shows the division of the personal estate, after payment of debts, among the several children. The real property was divided by a committee, appointed by the Court, whose report was dated December 10, 1710. This made division of specifically described land to each of Samuel's ten children: (1) To Samuel, 12 acres on "Old Neck—on part of which land said Allens' dwelling house now stands"—and other property; (2) to John, four acres "in the plain field," one-quarter acre of fresh meadow "on the northwardly side of Sawmill brooke," and other property; (3) to William, nine acres near "Kettle cove pond"; (4) to Joseph, two acres in the plain field and other property, bounded in part "by land of ye widow Sarah Allin" (which indicates that Samuel's wife, Sarah, survived him until at least December, 1710, she not being otherwise mentioned in this division of his real estate); (5) to *Benjamin*,³ one-half of three-quarters acre of land adjoining the land on which his brother Jonathan's dwelling house stands, one and one-half acre of upland and swampland "on the great neck," one-half acre of fresh meadow "on the westwardly side of ye brooke," and a share in another meadow near the highway to Gloucester; (6) to Jonathan, the other one-half of three-quarters acre near his dwelling house, and other property; (7) to William Hassam certain lands as his wife Sarah's share; (8) to Daniel Williams, certain lands as his wife Alice's share; (9) to Rachel Allen; and (10) to Elizabeth Allen (to each certain other described property).

3. *Dea. Benjamin Allen*³ (1681-1747) (son of Samuel², William¹) was born in Manchester June 4, 1681, the ninth child of Samuel Allen², and was baptized at the First Church at Salem Oct. 2, 1681. He was a farmer and an innholder, and also a large property owner.

The Manchester Town Records for this period disclose that he was quite active in public affairs for forty years and, from time to time, held many Town offices. He first appears as a member of a committee, appointed in 1702, to mark the boundaries between Manchester and Wenham. He was chosen to serve on the jury at Court in Salem in 1704, 1716 and 1731. In 1706 he received an allotment of the common lands. In 1708 he was constable. He was a Selectman in 1714, 1721, 1725, 1735 and 1736. In 1716, 1727, 1728, 1738 and 1739 he was a surveyor of fences; and in 1717, 1719, 1722 and 1731 a surveyor of highways. He acted as Moderator at Town meetings in 1719, 1725, 1728, 1733, 1735, 1737 and 1742. He was a member of the committee to build a new meeting house, and in 1722 the Town meeting approved the committee's report and directed the building of the new meeting house. In 1726 he, and others, were granted the right to build a wharf at the landing. In 1727 and 1729 he was a member of the committee to establish a school, and to control school property; and in 1731 he was on the committee to regulate the school. For many years he was also one of the proprietors of the 400 acre common lands.

In church affairs he was similarly prominent. He was a member of the committee to obtain a minister in 1715, when the Rev. Ames Cheever, the first Town minister, settled in Manchester. In 1716, he was instrumental in the formation of the Congregational Church there, of which he was one of the first deacons, and continued to serve in that capacity for about 31 years, until his death in 1747. At various times he acted on Town committees to adjust the ministerial salary, and concerning the parsonage and church property.

He was married twice. He married, first, Abigail Hill in 1704, by whom all of his own nine children were born. She died March 30, 1720. He married, second, Mrs. Sarah (Reith) Tuck, of Beverly, on December 8, 1720; she died September 25, 1749.

His nine children, all born in Manchester by his first wife Abigail Hill, and a tenth child adopted, were:

- i. Abigail, b. May 30, 1705; d. young.
- ii. Benjamin, Jr., b. Sept. 13, 1706; a farmer, tailor and innholder; lived in Manchester; m. Remember Stone of Beverly Aug. 5, 1725, who d. in Sept., 1763. He d. Nov. 30, 1760, and had eight children, all born in Manchester.
- iii. Bartholomew, b. July 26, 1708, a housewright; lived in Manchester; m. Nov. 13, 1729, Abigail Cressy of Salem (b. Oct. 15, 1707) who survived him. He d. about 1737. He had two children born in Manchester.
- iv. Abigail, b. Nov. 19, 1710, and bp. at Beverly Aug. 12, 1711; m. Edwards before 1746.
- v. Elisha, b. May 25, 1711; a cordwainer; lived in Manchester; m. Oct. 24, 1738, Hannah Leach of Manchester (b. Sept. 10, 1719, d. Oct. 6, 1785). He d. Aug. 1, 1780. He had eight children, all born in Manchester.
- vi. Lydia, b. Feb. 23, 1713; m. Leach before 1746.
- vii. *Stephen*⁴, b. Oct. 22, 1714 (see below).
- viii. Nehemiah, b. Feb. 15, 1717; m. Elizabeth Pierce of Manchester July 23, 1738.
- ix. Sarah, b. Mar. 11, 1720; d. April 9, 1720.
- x. Elizabeth, "an orphan child of 5 or 6 years old of John Allin, late of Salem, taken by Deacon Allin as his own," bp. Sept. 26, 1725, church record (Manchester, V. R., p. 18).

Benjamin³ died April 22, 1747, at the age of 66 years. He was buried in the old (1661) Manchester Cemetery, where his gravestone still stands (1958) although it has become so worn and damaged during the past 200 years that the inscriptions on it are now almost illegible.

His Will, dated July 8, 1746, and probated on May 18, 1747, disposed of his considerable estate. His estate file is File No. 381 in the Essex County Probate Office. There is no inventory or account in the file. By his will he gave to his surviving wife Sarah (who died about two years later) the life use of a portion of his dwelling house, and directed that she be supplied with wood, milk, corn, wool, meat, cider and other necessary commodities, and paid 10 shillings per annum, and that his entire estate be held by the executor (his son Elisha) to provide these things for her. He devised various specific parcels of his lands to his sons Benjamin, Jr., Elisha (who received the "dwelling house") and *Stephen*⁴, with directions to Elisha and Stephen to make payments "in Bills of Credit on this Province of the Last Emishon" to his daughter Abigail Edwards (10 shillings), to his daughter Lydia Leach (10 shillings), and to his granddaughters Abigail Allen and Sarah Allen, daughters of his deceased son Bartholemew (£10 each). The devise of lands to his son Stephen⁴ (below) included a part of an 18-acre pasture land called "foots pasture," 1 acre of tillage land, 1/2 of his homestead land containing about 4 acres with an orchard, part of other tillage land "on the neck," 1 acre of salt marsh at "foots point," 1/2 of a five-acre woodlot "in the south division," part of a parcel of fresh meadow "in the millpond meadows," a "shingle place lott" in the north division and "one half of my pue in the front Gallery in Manchester meeting House."

4. *Stephen Allen*⁴ (1714-1798) (son of Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born in Manchester Oct. 22, 1714, and was baptized at Beverly on Aug. 21, 1715. He was a tailor, later a housewright and yeoman. He married Elizabeth Lee, of Manchester, on July 14, 1737. He and Elizabeth first lived in Manchester, probably at his father's home, for by a deed, dated May 3, 1739, and recorded in the Essex County Registry of Deeds in Book 90, p. 214 on June 17, 1748, his father (Benjamin³) conveyed to him "the west end of my dwelling throughout" and certain ad-

jacent land. His first child, Nehemiah, was born in Manchester, but about 1742 he moved to Beverly, where his other children were born. He owned a house in Beverly in 1751. Subsequently he moved back to Manchester, where he owned considerable property, and died there December 9, 1798, at the age of 85 years.

The Manchester Town records disclose that prior to removing to Beverly he occupied minor town offices at Manchester (1739-1741) and served as a juror at the Salem Court. In 1759 he was granted permission to fence certain of his lands near the highway; in 1763 he was one of the petitioners and later on a committee to divide the common lands at Manchester. He was a surveyor of fences and/or highways, 1769 to 1773, and in 1776 and 1784; and also was upon various Town committees. At a Town meeting, held Oct. 9, 1780, he is recorded with the majority who voted against complying with certain Court Orders requiring the Town to supply beef for the army during the Revolutionary War; a controversy which raged during several later Town meetings. The opposition was based upon the large prior contributions of men and supplies which had impoverished the Town. That he was a large property owner is indicated by the 1769 tax list, where he is listed as the seventh largest taxpayer among the 194 names on the list. The records in the Registry Office show a large number of conveyances by and to him.

Elizabeth Lee, who married Stephen Allen⁴ in 1737, was from a very prominent and ancient Manchester family. Her great grandfather, *Henry Lee*¹, is said to have come from England, via Virginia, and settled in Manchester in 1650. He was a large property owner there and a Selectman in 1659. He was a contemporary of William Allen¹, though probably somewhat younger. He died about 1675. His wife was Mary, and they had seven children. *John Lee*² (Elizabeth's grandfather) was born in 1661 and died in 1744, one of the Town's most wealthy inhabitants. Between 1684 and 1708 he was Town Clerk for 20 years,

Selectman 5 years, and Justice of the Peace. He owned slaves (1696) and two dwellings. His first wife was Sarah Parsons (1663-1687) and his second wife was Sarah (Warren?) (d. 1741). He had ten children. *Lt. Thomas Lee*³ (Elizabeth's father) was born Oct. 14, 1693, and died Aug. 18, 1775. Among his public offices he was Selectman 9 years, Moderator 8 years, Town Treasurer 7 years. He was a large property owner and left a large estate. His first wife (Elizabeth's mother) was Elizabeth Allen who was born in 1700 and who died in 1725. We have been unable to determine, from presently available records, the ancestry of this Elizabeth Allen. His second wife was Rose Allen (of Gloucester) who died in 1769; and his third wife was Elizabeth Eliot, who survived him. He had eleven children.

Elizabeth Lee⁴, the second child of Lt. Thomas Lee³ and Elizabeth (Allen) Lee, was born Dec. 15, 1720. As above stated she and Stephen Allen⁴ were married on July 14, 1737. She survived Stephen (who died in 1798), but died in 1800 or 1801, as noted below.

Stephen and Elizabeth had thirteen children, all born in Beverly, except Nehemiah:

- i. Nehemiah, b. Oct. 22, 1741, in Manchester; lived in Beverly until about 1774 when he moved to Sedgwick, then Mass., now Maine; d. July 1, 1802; m. Nov. 12, 1762 Elizabeth Butman; he had six children born in Beverly between 1765 and 1773, and three other children after his removal to Sedgwick, Me. His nine children were: (1) Elizabeth, b. Nov. 18, 1765; (2) Hipzibah, b. Mar. 30, 1767; m. Mar. 12, 1789 Andrew Cleaves, Jr., of Beverly, at Beverly (son of Andrew and Susanna Pride Cleaves), b. Oct. 21, 1764; (3) Hannah, b. July 14, 1768; (4) Richard, b. Dec. 27, 1769; m. (pub.) May 23, 1794, Sally Wells; (5) Thomas, b.

Jan. 14, 1772; m. Oct. 27, 1796, Rachael Herrick (daughter of Samuel and Sarah Lufkin Herrick); had at least seven children: (a) Prudence, b. Dec. 4, 1797, d. Sept. 6, 1803; (b) Richard, b. Sept. 8, 1799; (c) Nehemiah, b. Dec. 15, 1800; (d) Ruth, b. Jan. 20, 1803; (e) Samuel, b. Dec. 28, 1804; (f) John (Thomas?), Jr., b. Feb. 10, 1807, and (g) Prudence, b. Dec. 28, 1809; (6) Amos, b. Apr. 20, 1773; m. Elizabeth; had at least two children: (a) Sally, b. Oct. 3, 1808, and (b) Joanna; (7) Rachael, b. Sept. 29, 1776; m. Jan. 6, 1797, John Herrick (son of Samuel and Sarah Lufkin Herrick); had ten children: (a) Humphrey, b. Nov. 23, 1797; m. Sarah Holden, b. July 18, 1798, daughter of Samuel and Betty (Wells) Holden; (b) Rosella (Zillah), b. Apr. 23, 1799; m. William Hooper; (c) Hannah, b. Jan. 14, 1801; m. Jonathan Allen, Jr., b. Apr. 8, 1802, d. July 10, 1841 (son of Dea. Jonathan⁶ and Lois Morgan Allen); (d) Israel, b. Dec. 27, 1803; m. Charlotte York; (e) Rachael, b. June 11, 1806, m. John York; (f) Elizabeth, b. Oct. 10, 1808, m. Reuben Watson; (g) Richard; (h) John, m. Cordelia Herrick; (i) Caroline, m. James Hall; (j) Theophilus, b. May 7, 1818, m. Feb. 28, 1838, Patricia Sylvester, b. Aug. 16, 1809; (8) John, b. Nov. , 1778; m. (pub.) June 4, 1801, Hannah Herrick, b. Nov. 29, 1780 (daughter of Joshua and Huldah Brown Herrick); had at least four children: (a) William, b. Oct. 28, 1802; (b) Ede, b. Sept. 11, 1804, d. Oct. 5, 1806; (c) Hannah, b. July 1, 1806, and (d) John Knight, b. July 6, 1808; and (9) Elisha, b. Sept. 21, 1781; m. Debora, had at least one child: (a) Stillman, b. Dec. 25, 1809. [NOTE: The data concerning the chil-

dren of Nehemiah's children is derived from the Sedgwick Vital Records (to 1809) and from related families in "Old Hancock County Families" by W. M. Pierce.]

- ii. *Nathaniel*⁵, b. May 29, 1744 (see below).
- iii. Elizabeth (twin), b. Oct. 9, 1746; m. Apr. 18, 1764, William Groves (b. Feb. 17, 1742, d.) by whom she had one son, John (b. Oct. 1, 1766, d.). She d. about Nov. 1, 1773.
- iv. Joseph (twin), b. Oct. 9, 1746 (and bapt. Oct. 12, 1746, in Manchester).
- v. Thomas, b. Dec. 26, 1748; d. at sea in March, 1770.
- vi. Anna, b. May 10, 1751. (No record of her marriage, children or death in Manchester and Beverly V. R.; but she apparently m. one Miller, had children and d. before 1800.)
- vii. Ruth, b. Mar. 29, 1753; m. (1) Dec. 8, 1774, Nehemiah Allen (son of John Allen), b. Nov. 24, 1753, d. in Dartmoor Prison, by whom she had three children; and m. (2) Apr. 13, 1802, John Cheever (b. Aug. 7, 1739, d. Dec. 25, 1821), no children; d. Dec. 5, 1824.
- viii. Amos, bapt. June 8, 1755; d. at sea in Mar., 1770.
- ix. John, b. May 1, 1757; lost at sea in 1777.
- x. Susanna, b. Oct. 1, 1759; m. John Knight, of Manchester, Nov. 11, 1779; d. Oct. 23, 1834. She had fourteen children, born in Manchester, of whom five died very young.
- xi. Sunna, b. Oct. 1, 1760 (Bev. V. R. I., p. 25); probably d. young.
- xii. Rachel, b. Sept. 17, 1762; m. Isaac Lee, Jr., of Manchester, Dec. 18, 1783; d. there May 15, 1862, aged ninety-nine. She had seven children, born in Manchester. Isaac Lee, Jr.⁵, was a direct descendant of Henry Lee¹, through Isaac⁴, Edward³ and John Lee². His grand-

mother, wife of Edward Lee³, was Hannah Allen⁴ Lee, a direct descendant of William Allen¹, through John³ and Samuel².

- xiii. Stephen, Jr., b. May 30, 1764; lived in Manchester; m. Dec. 25, 1787, Elizabeth Baker (b. Feb. 25, 1770, and d. Feb. 4, 1846). He was drowned at sea Sept. 2, 1805. He had six children, born in Manchester.

During his last two or three years Stephen Allen⁴ appears to have been ill and incompetent to handle his own affairs, for in 1796, by court order, his guardian was authorized to make certain conveyances of land for him.

He died intestate (without a will) on December 9, 1798. His widow (Elizabeth) survived him, and on January 4, 1799, she, "considering it inconvenient for me to take Administration," requested the Probate Court to appoint her son Stephen Allen, Jr., as Administrator of the estate. This was done. The estate file (No. 517 in the Essex County Probate Office) contains several interesting and significant documents.

An inventory and appraisal of his estate, dated February 2, 1799, shows that at his death Stephen owned a dwelling house and land adjoining valued at \$400.00, and 9 other parcels of land valued at about \$1,000.00. His personal estate included a cow, household furniture and equipment, utensils, linen, a Bible (valued at 33¢!!!), firewood, fodder, and "1½ barrels Cyder," all appraised at about \$160.00.

A committee, appointed to assign and set off the widow's dower lands and to divide the balance of the estate among the heirs, made a long, detailed report, dated January 1, 1800, by which there was set off for the use of Elizabeth, for life, "the fore room in ye house & the Eastern bedroom in the back chamber, also one third of the garret the East end, also eight feet of the Northern end of the cellar * * *" and other real property described in detail and appraised at \$600.00. It also divided the other real property into 8

described parts, each appraised at \$150.00 (with certain small equalizing money adjustments), one each for the heirs *Ruth* Allen, representatives of *Anne* Miller, representatives of *Susanne* Knight, *Nehemiah* Allen, *Stephen* Allen, representatives of *Elizabeth* Groves, representatives of *Nathaniel* Allen, and *Rachel* Lee. This report was allowed and division was ordered accordingly by the Probate Court on June 3, 1800.

Within a year thereafter Elizabeth, Stephen's widow, died (the date of her death not being stated); for on May 5, 1801, another committee was appointed by the Court to appraise and divide among the heirs that portion of Stephen's estate which by the earlier decree had been set off to Elizabeth for her dower. The report, or return, of this committee was made and presented on February 2, 1802; and it divided such property into 4 described parts. The Probate Court order, confirming this report, also made on February 2, 1802, awarded to and settled one part each on Nehemiah (part 1), Ruth (part 2), Susanna (part 3) and Stephen, Jr. (part 4). One of the recitals in this order is: "and the said Ruth Allen having paid to the legal Representatives of Nath.¹ Allen dec'd, a son of said intestate the sum of eighty three dollars & seventy five cents for their share of said real Estate '* * * as appears by Receipts on File."

The original receipt thus referred to is in the estate file (certified photostatic copies of which have been sent to many presently living interested descendants) and it reads as follows:

"Ipswich Feabry 2th 1802 then I the subscriber attorney for Jonathan Allen Amos Allen Molly Friend Nathaniel Allen Thorndick Allen & Johaner Allen grandchildren of Mr. Stephen Allen late of Manchester dec'd received of aunt Ruth Allen Eighty three dollars & seventy five cents in full for their shares of that part of their sd grandfathers real estate which was formerly assigned to his widow as dower agreeably to the return of a committee appointed to appraise & divide sd real estate

—John Allen"

The full significance of this receipt is that it incontestably proves that *Nathaniel Allen*⁵ (below), the father of Jonathan, Amos, Molly (Mary), Nathaniel, Thorndike and Johaner (Joanna) Allen (the recognized grandchildren of Stephen Allen⁴), was the *son* of Stephen Allen⁴. This satisfactorily and acceptably establishes the connecting link in the chain of descent between the Manchester Allens, descendant from William Allen¹, and the Sedgwick (Me.) Allens, descendant from Nathaniel Allen⁵ and from his brother Nehemiah⁵.

5. *Nathaniel Allen*⁵ (1744-1789) (son of Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born in Beverly, Mass., May 29, 1744. As a youth he lived at Beverly with his parents, but moved back with them later to Manchester, where he lived at the time of his marriages noted below. After his marriage in 1769 he lived in Beverly until presumably about 1773 (the exact date is uncertain from the Vital Records or the Allen family records), when he removed to Sedgwick, Maine. There he acquired substantial farm property, established a home, and lived until his death May 28, 1789. He engaged in agricultural pursuits at Sedgwick.

Sedgwick township was ancient "Naskeag" and was No. IV of the first townships surveyed east of the Penobscot River in the District of Maine (then a part of Massachusetts). It was incorporated Jan. 12, 1789, and originally included Brooklin, which was later separately incorporated in 1849. In the Bangor (Me.) Historical Magazine, Vol. 9, p. 158, is a List of Settlers at No. IV (now Sedgwick) Dist. of Me., taken November 16, 1785 (reprinted from the Massachusetts Archives). Nathaniel Allen is on this list, and is stated to have a total of nine in his family (which number corresponds exactly with the number, including his children then living, as below) and as having been settled then (1785) at Sedgwick for 17 years. (Incidentally, his brother Nehemiah⁵, above, is also on this list,

as having then a total of nine in his family and as having been settled there for 11 years.)

He married, first, Mary Dodge, of Wenham, Mass., on March 13, 1766, but she died July 21, 1767. She was the daughter of Jonah Dodge (1710-1788) and his first wife Mary Edwards (1719-1761). Mary Dodge was born July 5, 1745. (See W. M. Pierce, *Old Hancock County Families*, pp. 111, 112.)

He married, second, Joanna Thorndike, of Beverly, on April 19, 1768. She was born in Beverly on April 24, 1746. She was Joanna⁵ of the Thorndike line, the seventh child of Jonathan Thorndike⁴ (1709-1750) and Rebecca (Dodge) Thorndike. Her line back to her immigrant ancestor is through Jonathan's father Paul³ (1677-1738), Capt. Paul² (about 1643- ?) and John Thorndike¹ (1603-1668), who came to this country as early as 1632 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. Joanna died at Sedgwick on April 10, 1833.

By Joanna, Nathaniel had nine children, of whom the first three (Jonathan, Amos and Mary) were born in Beverly according to the Beverly Vital Records, and the others were evidently born at Sedgwick (and appear, together with the first three, in the Vital Records of Sedgwick).

His nine children were:

- i. *Jonathan*⁶, b. Mar. 12, 1769, at Beverly, Mass. (bp. Oct. 1, 1769, Beverly V. R. I, p. 24); d. Aug. 8, 1858; m. Apr. 3, 1795 Lois Morgan (see below).
- ii. Rev. Amos, b. Oct. 3, 1770, at Beverly, Mass., d. Jan. 28, 1855. He m., Joanna Herrick, daughter of Joshua and Huldah (Brown) Herrick. She was b. Jan. 17, 1774, at Sedgwick, Me., and d. April 1, 1849. They had at least seven children: (1) Amos, Jr., b. Dec. 1796; d. Feb. 14, 1802; (2) Ebenezer R., b. Nov. 28, 1799, drowned June 19, 1819; (3) Herrick, b. Sept. 4, 1801, d. Mar. 15, 1869, m.

..... Lydia, had daughter Harriet E., b. 1845, d. Apr. 27, 1847 (age 2 yrs.); (4) Amos, Jr., b. Jan. 6, 1804, d.; m. Sarah W. who was b. July 9, 1805, and d. Nov. 11, 1862; had son Bailey W., b. Feb. 4, 1828, d. Nov. 1, 1862; (5) Joanna, b. Dec. 15, 1805; (6) Joseph, b. Aug. 24, 1808, m. Hannah D. who was b. 1815 and d. July 30, 1856; and (7) George S., b. 1818, d. Jan. 17, 1851 (age 32).

- iii. Mary (Molly), b. Jan. 26, 1772, at Beverly, Mass., she m. May 2, 1793, Benjamin Friend and had at least six children: (1) Walter (?), b. Feb. 27, 1797; (2) Perley, b. Dec. 19, 1798; (3) Thorndike, b. Dec. 5, 1800; (4) Ellis, b. Dec. 3, 1802; (5) Alfred, b. Dec. 15, 1804; and (6) Kitterage, b. Feb. 9, 1807.
- iv. Capt. Nathaniel, Jr., b. July 10, 1774, at Sedgwick, Me.; d. Nov. 11, 1851. He m. July 28, 1799, Judith Herrick. She was b. about 1780 and d. Nov. 11, 1855 (age 75). They had at least seven children: (1) Polly, b. Feb. 3, 1800; (2) Sally, b. July 21, 1801; (3) Nathan, b. Mar. 20, 1803, d. Dec. 25, 1864; m. Nov. 20, 1827, Nancy Parker, b. Jan. 14, 1807, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Chandler) Parker, by whom he had at least five children (a) Lucy M., b. Jan. 15, 1834, d. Apr. 24, 1851, (b) Thomas M., b. Feb. 9, 1836, in 26th Regt. Mass. Vol. in Civil War and d. at Fort Jackson, New Orleans, La., May 16, 1862; (c) Thorndike, b. June 9, 1842, d. Sept. 25, 1865; (d) Nathaniel M., b. about 1850, d. Dec. 3, 1872; and (e) Daniel; (4) Elmira, b. Nov. 14, 1805; (5) Lucy, b. Jan. 1, 1808; (6) Julia, b. Jan. 9, 1820, d. Feb. 2, 1871, m. James M. Bab-

- son; (7) Herrick, b. 1822, d. Aug. 7, 1828 (age 6 yrs.).
- v. Isaac, b. Oct. 18, 1776; d. Nov. 28, 1776.
 - vi. Stephen, b. Oct. 13, 1777.
 - vii. Thorndike, b. Aug. 9, 1781; d. Nov. 6, 1856; m. Feb. 2, 1805, Sally Cole.
 - viii. Joanna, b. Aug. 19, 1784.
 - ix. Ebenezer, b. May 5, 1788 (bp. Aug. 29, 1789, Rockland Church Record).

Note regarding the *collateral* descendant families of Nathaniel Allen⁵ and his brother Nehemiah⁵ above and Jonathan Allen⁶ following: The Town of Sedgwick, Me., was incorporated in 1789, and its early Vital Records are (presently) incomplete. What is included herein is from three main sources: (1) our Allen family records, which on these descendant collaterals are fragmentary, supplied by Eugene Merrill Allen⁹, of Sedgwick, and others, (2) a copy of the Vital Records of Sedgwick, from 1789-1809 (only), compiled from the Town Clerk's records, and cemetery gravestone inscriptions to about 1875, by Mrs. M. R. (Grace) Limeburner, of North Brooksville, Me., and (3) a check of certain items made for us by Miss Sarah Stover, of Sargentsville, Me., Sedgwick Town Clerk. Some data has also been obtained from "Old Hancock County Families," by William M. Pierce (Hancock Co. Pub. Co., Ellsworth, Me., 1933), which however does not happen to contain the Allen families.

6. *Dea. Jonathan Allen*⁶ (1769-1858) (son of Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born in Beverly, Mass., on March 12, 1769, and baptized there on October 1, 1769. At that time his father was living at Beverly, but the family removed to Sedgwick, Maine, about 1773, where Jonathan lived during his youth. His father died in 1789, when he was only 20 years of age, and as the oldest son of a family with eight other younger children he took over the operation of the family farm. The

present Allen homestead at (North) Sedgwick, Maine, was originally built by him. He was one of the organizers of the (then) Congregational Church at Sedgwick, which was built about 1793 and to which, in 1793, the Rev. Daniel Merrill came as pastor. He became a deacon of that church, and was one of the members of the church who, under the leadership of the Rev. Daniel Merrill himself, became a Baptist in denomination in 1805 when the church became a Baptist church. Several of his sons were also deacons of the church. He never used spirituous liquor or tobacco in any form. He was a successful farmer, a leader in community and church affairs, and highly regarded by his contemporaries. He died at Sedgwick August 8, 1858, in his ninetieth year. His epitaph reads: "It is truly said of him he was a Bible Christian."

He married, first, Lois Morgan (1772-1812) of Manchester, Mass., on April 3, 1795. She was born October 16, 1772, at Manchester, Mass., the third child of Daniel Morgan (1745-1777) and Lois (Allen) Morgan (1749-). Lois Morgan herself was a direct descendant of William Allen¹ of Manchester, Mass., through her mother, Lois Allen; and through her father she was a direct descendant of Robert Morgan¹, who came to Salem by 1637 and who was one of the founders of the church in Beverly, in 1667. Lois Morgan Allen died at Sedgwick, Maine, April 5, 1812.

Subsequently, Jonathan Allen married Betsy, who was born about Sept. 1, 1767, and who died November 17, 1846.

All eleven children of Jonathan Allen were born of Lois at Sedgwick:

- i. Lois, b. Feb. 4, 1796; m. Apr. 22, 1834
Rev. Ebenezer Merrick.
- ii. Dea. Nathaniel, b. June 29, 1797, d. Mar. 11, 1869; lived on Pond Island and at Brooklin, was postmaster at Brooklin and deacon of Baptist Church; m. Ruth Roundy Herrick, daughter of Samuel and Emma (Roundy) Her-

rick. They had eight children: (1) Lois M., b. July 3, 1821, d. Jan. 1, 1894; m. Oct. 28, 1846, Bainbridge Freethy; (2) Frederick A., b. Apr. 10, 1823, d. Dec. 15, 1875; m. Mary B. Freethy who was b. July 26, 1825, by whom he had six children: (a) Mary Francelia, b. Nov. 13, 1848, m. Reuben Chandler Steward, b. Nov. 17, 1848; (b) Frederick Adelbert, b. May 10, 1850, m. Faustina Frances Brown, b. May 23, 1853; (c) Henry C., b. July 26, 1852; (d) John D., b. July 26, 1853; (e) Charles F., b. May 9, 1856, and (f) Edward Peters, b. July 20, 1858; (3) Eben, b.; m. Sept. 14, 1852, Sarah Elizabeth Jackson, by whom he had three children: (a) Essva Idella, b. Aug. 19, 1853; (b) Lois May, b. May 29, 1855, and Lizzy Gertrude, b. Aug. 18, 1857; (4) Elizabeth C., b., m. Oct. 27, 1855, Hale P. Bray; (5) George Reed, b. Apr. 12, 1831, m. (1) Dec. 10, 1853, Huldah H. Wells, who d. Dec. 25, 1879, by whom he had three children: (a) Eugene Clarence, b. Dec. 19, 1854, (b) Edith Caroline, b. Sept. 26, 1856, and (c) Fred L., b. Dec. 10, 1858 (who m. Mabel F. Freethy, by whom he had two daughters, Edith M. and Bessie F.); he m. (2) Elmina M. Hooper; he was Brooklin Town Clerk for 15 years and a member of the Maine Legislature in 1875 and 1878; (6) William F., who was lost at sea; (7) Nancy R., m. Josiah S. Mays, of Tremont, and (8) Vesta P., m. Aug. 5, 1858, Reuben M. Allen.

- iii. Dea. Stephen, b. Jan. 27, 1799, d. Nov. 6, 1856; was m. three times and had children by each marriage: m. (1) Lucy B. (Wordsworth?), b. about 1799, by whom he had (1) Stephen Wordsworth, b. Mar. 10, 1821, who m. Oct. 8,

1843, Sophronie W. Flye; and (2) William F., b. Oct., 1824, d. July 10, 1825 (age 9 mos.); wife Lucy, d. Oct. 22, 1825 (age 26 years); m. (2) July 2, 1826, Abigail G. Byard, b. about 1803, by whom he had (1) Lucy Abigail, b. Mar. 30, 1827, and (2) John B., b. Jan., 1831, d. Aug. 10, 1831 (age 8 mos.); wife Abigail, d. Jan. 17, 1832 (age 28 years); m. (3) Eunice B., by whom he had (1) Mary, b. Feb. 22, 1835, (2) Judith R., b. Oct. 5, 1836, d. Sept. 1, 1863, (3) Ann, b. Apr., 1841, d. Jan. 13, 1843, (4) David M., b. Aug. 17, 1843, d. Feb. 23, 1859, and (5) John W., b. Dec. 18, 1846, d. Dec. 28, 1851.

- iv. Joanna, b. Oct. 9, 1801; d. July 2, 1803.
- v. Jonathan, Jr., b. Apr. 8, 1802, d. July 10, 1841; m. Hannah Herrick, b. Jan. 14, 1801, daughter of John and Rachael (Allen) Herrick.
- vi. Joanna, b. Dec. 16, 1803, d. Feb. 22, 1833; m. Tenney Herrick [son of Samuel and Ruth (Trussel) Herrick], b. July 26, 1796; d. Oct. 26, 1844.
- vii. *Dea. Isaac Morgan*⁷, b. Jan. 15, 1806, d. Aug. 27, 1884; m. Dec. 10, 1834 Mary Barnard Merrill (see below).
- viii. Hannah (twin), b. Nov. 15, 1807; m. _____, _____ Watson.
- ix. Judah (twin), b. Nov. 15, 1807.
- x. Mary C., b. Sept. 27, 1809; m. Dec. 29, 1832 Benjamin Cole; had son Edwin.
- xi. Daniel Morgan, b. Nov. 7, 1811, d. Sept. 19, 1868; m. Nancy _____ who was b. May _____, 1817 and d. Oct. 16, 1871 (age 54 yrs. 5 mos.). He had _____ children.

7. *Dea. Isaac Morgan Allen*⁷ (1806-1884) (son of Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Sedgwick, Maine, on January 15, 1806. He

was brought up and lived at his father Jonathan's family home, where he engaged in farming and lumbering during his entire lifetime. Like his father, Deacon Jonathan⁶, Isaac Morgan Allen was a member of the Sedgwick Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Daniel Merrill (1765-1833) was pastor; and like his father he too became a Deacon of that Church and served as such for a long period of time. He was active in the establishment of the Baptist Church at North Sedgwick, Maine, in 1843. He was a leader in the community and held in the highest esteem. In his youth he fell in love with Mary Barnard Merrill, one of the daughters of the Rev. Daniel Merrill, and on December 10, 1834, about a year after the death of the Rev. Daniel Merrill, he married Mary Barnard Merrill. She was born Sept. 5, 1813 at Sedgwick, the eleventh child of Rev. Daniel Merrill and his wife Susanna Gale Merrill. She is described as a beautiful woman, of kindly disposition, an earnest church worker and a devoted wife and mother. She lived until shortly after the close of the Civil War, during which two of her sons died in the service, tragic events which bore very heavily upon her. It is said that she attended her son Charles during his serious illness while a Union soldier during the Civil War, and that exhausted in this effort she became so weakened that she eventually passed away on June 28, 1868, when she was only 54 years of age. Isaac Morgan Allen died August 27, 1884.

Six children of this marriage were born at Sedgwick, as follows:

- i. Daniel Mason, b. Sept. 21, 1835. He was educated at the Bucksport (Me.) Seminary and was later a school teacher. On Nov. 8, 1856 he married Almira B. Emerson, b., 1836. They had 2 children: (a) Cora Delberta, b. Oct. 1, 1857, d. Jan. 29, 1864, and (b) Mason Don Carlos, b. May 6, 1862, d. Feb. 8, 1864. Mason, as he was called, was a soldier in the

Union Army during the Civil War and died while in service. The War Department records show that he enlisted on December 25, 1861 at Sedgwick, Me., and served as a private in Co. A of the 14th Regiment of Maine Volunteers, commanded by Capt. C. Barnard. His letters to his parents disclose that he was encamped at Ship Island, Miss., in April 1862, with Gen. Benj. F. Butler's Division, and at Camp Lewis, Carrollton, near New Orleans, La., in September 1862. He was taken ill and died of dysentery at St. James Hospital in New Orleans, La., on Oct. 14, 1862. His widow, Almira received a government pension later, which however was terminated upon her marriage to Emilus J. Randall on December 16, 1873, but later renewed upon his death on March 10, 1891. Almira lived at East Winthrop, Me. and died June 29, 1910.

- ii. David Malcolm, b. Jan. 20, 1838. He was not married. He too lost his life during his service in the Civil War. According to War Department records he enlisted at Sedgwick on Aug. 26, 1862, and was mustered in at Augusta, Me. on Sept. 2, 1862, in (new) Co. H. of the 4th Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry. His letters home show that he was in camp at or near Alexandria (Va.) in late September, 1862, at Whites Ford (Ferry) in early October, and at Waterloo (near Bull Run) on Nov. 13, 1862 on the upper Rappahannock, just after Gen. A. E. Burnside, whom he mentions in his last letter, took command of the Army of the Potomac. A short time later Gen. Burnside moved toward Richmond (Va.) and was met by Gen. Robert E. Lee at Fredericksburg (Va.) in a most sanguinary battle, December

12-14, 1862. War Department records show that David was wounded during this battle on December 12th and was reported missing in action. He was captured by the Confederates and taken to Richmond, where he died of his battle wounds on December 28, 1862.

- iii. Hannah Joanne, b. Nov. 9, 1839; died Nov. 7, 1840.
- iv. Eliza Hannah, b. Sept. 1, 1841 at Sedgwick, d. May 12, 1871; m. May 4, 1866 Granville Payson Clapp, b. 1832, d. 1893, a sailing master; had one son Rodney, b. 1868, d. Mar. 11, 1925, who m. Laura Carter, b. Apr. 17, 1867, d. May 15, 1949. Rodney had one son: Cleaves E., b. May 18, 1889, m. Katie M., b. Apr. 13, 1891 by whom Cleaves had 2 sons: (1) Cecil, b. Aug. 5, 1910, m. Vernetta....., b. Jan. 23, 1914 who had (a) Cecil, Jr., b. Dec. 28, 1938 and (b) Laurel R., b. Oct. 26, 1944; and (2) Dr. Waldo A., b. Feb. 10, 1912, m. Dorothy, b. Dec. 4, 1911, who had (a) Linda J., b. Oct. 3, 1942 and (b) Richard W., b. Dec. 7, 1946.
- v. *Charles Nichols*⁸, b. May 24, 1844, d. Jan. 23, 1923; m. July 25, 1864 Hannah Joan Bradbury; he had five children (see below).
- vi. *Isaac Merrill*⁸, b. Oct. 26, 1850, d. Mar. 21, 1922; m. (1) Nov. 27, 1873, Ada F. Closson (b. July 28, 1848; d. Jan. 24, 1909) by whom he had three sons; m. (2) Oct. 26, 1911 Inez Page (b. Dec. 31, 1869; d. Aug. 21, 1947) (see below).

We now leave Part I to take up Part II (the Merrill descent) and Part III (the Bradbury descent) and to bring them each down to the point of merger with the Allen line, through the marriages of Isaac Morgan Allen⁷ and Charles Nichols Allen⁸ whose families and descendants are treated later in Part IV.

PART II

THE MERRILL DESCENT

from

Nathaniel Merrill¹ (1610-1655) to Rev. Daniel Merrill⁶
(1765-1833).

The Merrill line of descent is briefly included in this genealogy of our branch of the Allen family for two reasons: first, because in 1834 Mary Barnard Merrill⁷ married Isaac Morgan Allen⁷, whereby their descendants carry the Merrill blood, and second, because in 1838 Sarah Merrill⁷, a sister of Mary, married Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury⁷ whose daughter Hannah J. Bradbury⁸ in 1864 married her cousin Charles Nichols Allen⁸ (son of Isaac⁷) whereby their descendants have an additional inheritance of the Merrill blood. Accordingly the Merrill line of descent is significant to each of the present day Allen and other families included herein.

1. *Nathaniel Merrill*¹ (1610-1655) was born presumably in England about 1610. He is said to have descended from the de Merle family, French Huguenots, which in England changed its name to Merrill. He emigrated to this county at Ipswich (Mass.) as early as 1633 and removed about 1635 to Newbury (Rowley). Nathaniel had a brother John Merrill also of Rowley, but since John had only one child, a daughter, Nathaniel Merrill is said to be the ancestor of the Merrill family in New England. He is believed to have been a merchant. He probably married in England. His wife was Susanna Wilterton (of whom nothing is known, not even her last name until recently). He died March 16, 1655. She survived him (later marrying one Stephen Jordan), and died January 25, 1672.

Nathaniel Merrill's Will was dated Mar. 8, 1654. It gave his wife Susanna some land, cattle and household

goods, for life, remainder to his son Nathaniel; and to each of his other several children (except Thomas), he gave £5 as they became of age. His son Nathaniel was appointed executor. The Will was probated Mar. 27, 1655, and appears in the Salem Probate Records, Vol. III, leaf 10. The inventory of the estate amounted to £84, 6s.

His seven children were:

- i. John, b. 1635; m. Sarah Watson; removed to Hartford, Conn., about 1656; d. July 18, 1712; had ten children.
- ii. Abraham, b., 1637; m. Jan. 18, 1661, Abigail Webster; had eleven children.
- iii. Nathaniel, Jr.; b., 1638; took "oath of fidelity to this government" Feb. 25, 1668; m. Oct. 6, (15), 1661, Joanna Ninney; d. Jan. 1, 1682; had seven children.
- iv. Susanna, b., 1640; m. Oct. 15, 1663, John Burbank of Newbury (b. about 1639, d. June 1, 1709). She d. Oct. 10, 1690, and had three children.
- v. Daniel, b. Aug. 20, 1642; took "oath" Feb. 25, 1668; m. (1) May 14, 1667, Sarah Clough, who d. Mar. 18, 1706; by whom he had seven children; m. (2) May 29, 1708, Sarah Morrill. He d. June 7, 1717.
- vi. *Abel*², b. Feb. 20, 1644; took "oath" Feb. 25, 1668; m. Feb. 10, 1671, Priscilla Chase (see below).
- vii. Thomas, b., 1648. (Presumably d. young since he is not mentioned in his father's Will made six years later.)

2. *Abel Merrill*² (1644-1690) (son of Nathaniel¹) was born Feb. 20, 1644. He married Feb. 10, 1671, Priscilla

Chase, daughter of Aquila Chase. He died before March 25, 1690, when Priscilla was appointed administrator of his estate.

His eight children were:

- i. *Abel, Jr.*³, b. Dec. 28, 1671; m. June 19, 1694, Abigail Stevens (see below).
- ii. Susanna, b. Nov. 14, 1673; m. Jan. 28, 1692, Benjamin Morse; had nine children.
- iii. Nathan, b. Apr. 3, 1676; m. Sept. 6, 1699, Hannah Kent; had ten children.
- iv. Thomas, b. Jan. 1, 1678; m. Mar. 16, 1704, Judith Kent; had twelve children; d. Sept. 18, 1756.
- v. Joseph, b. July 12, 1681; m. Anne Wiggin, had five children.
- vi. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 6, 1683; m. July 28, 1709, Hannah Stevens; had one son.
- vii. Priscilla, b. July 13, 1686; m. Nathaniel Noyes.
- viii. James, b. Jan. 27, 1689; m. Mary Adams.

3. (*Dea.*) *Abel Merrill, Jr.*³ (1671-1759) (son of Abel², Nathaniel¹) was born Dec. 28, 1671. On June 19, 1694, he married Abigail Stevens, daughter of Thomas Stevens. She was born about 1673, and died May 2, 1757. He died February 6, 1759, in his 88th year.

His eight children were:

- i. Samuel, b. Sept. 13, 1695.
- ii. Abel (iii), b. Mar. 20, 1698.
- iii. Abigail, b. Jan. 22, 1700.
- iv. *Thomas*⁴, b. July 29, 1702; m. June 19, 1729, Abigail Bartlett (see below).

- v. Martha, b. Dec. 3, 1704.
- vi. John, b. Jan. 25, 1706; d. Apr. 2, 1794.
- vii. Priscilla, b. Mar. 1, 1709.
- viii. Nathaniel, b. Mar. 1, 1712.

4. *Thomas Merrill*⁴ (1702-1774) (son of Abel, Jr.³, Abel², Nathaniel¹) was born July 29, 1702, and married June 19, 1729, Abigail Bartlett. She was born about 1710 and died Oct. 26, 1784. About 1750 he moved to what is now Georgetown, then a part of Rowley, Mass. He died Apr. 30, 1774.

His twelve children were:

- i. Daniel, b. Mar. 23, 1730; d. Apr. 15, 1730.
- ii. Abigail, b. May 6, 1731; m. Dec. 6, 1752, William Searl.
- iii. Mary, b. Feb. 13, 1733; m. May 19, 1757, Moses Atkinson.
- iv. Abel, b. Jan. 17, 1735; d. Apr. 10, 1737.
- v. Martha (twin), b. Jan. 18, 1737; d. Feb. 14, 1737.
- vi. Sarah (twin), b. Jan. 18, 1737; d. Feb. 14, 1737.
- vii. *Thomas, Jr.*⁵, b. Mar. 6, 1738; m. Mar. 25, 1762, Sarah Friend (b. Jan. 11, 1742; d. Jan. 7, 1813). He died. Dec. 26, 1820 (see below).
- viii. Sarah, b. Feb. 10, 1741; m. (int.) Mar. 27, 1761, Joseph Knight.
- ix. John, b. Jan. 22, 1742; d. Sept. 28, 1764, in 22nd year.
- x. Hannah, b. Dec. 19, 1744; d. Nov. 5, 1785.
- xi. Lois (twin), b. Mar. 25, 1748; d. Aug. 12, 1783; m. Merrill (?).

- xii. Ezekiel (twin), b. Mar. 25, 1748; d. April 15, 1748.

5. (*Dea.*) *Thomas Merrill, Jr.*⁵ (1739-1820) (son of Thomas⁴, Abel, Jr.³, Abel², Nathaniel¹), was born Mar. 6, 1739. He lived at Georgetown, then a part of Rowley, Mass. He married Sarah Friend on Mar. 25, 1762. She was born Jan. 11, 1742 and died on Jan. 7, 1813. He died on Dec. 26, 1820.

Sarah Friend was the daughter of John Friend (1718-1785) and Martha Conant Friend (1716-1807). Her father John Friend⁴ was a great grandson of John Friend¹ who settled at Salem before 1637 and who established "Friend's Grist Mill" there. Her mother, Martha Conant, was a direct name descendant of Roger Conant (1592-1679), the Governor at the Cape Ann and Naumkeag settlements in 1624-1628 (see William Allen¹, above). Hence the descendants of Thomas Merrill⁵ and Sarah Friend have inherited, in part, the Conant and Friend as well as the Merrill blood.

Their twelve children were:

- i. John, b. Jan. 26, 1763; d. Feb. 19, 1816; m. Mar. 30, 1786 Mehitable Hale.
- ii. *Daniel*⁶, b. at Rowley, Mass., Mar. 18, 1765; m. (1) Aug. 14, 1792, Joanna Colby of Sandown, N. H. (b. ; d. Oct. 28, 1793); m. (2) Oct. 14, 1794 Susanna Gale (b. Mar. 14, 1774, at Salisbury, N. H., d. Mar. 24, 1832). He d. June 3, 1833 (see below).
- iii. Moses, b. Oct. 29, 1767; d. June 27, 1804; m. (int.) Sept. 26, 1788 Betty Kezer.
- iv. Thomas, b. Feb. 13, 1770; d. Mar. 23, 1770.
- v. Martha, b. May 16, 1771; d. Nov. 26, 1771.
- vi. Samuel, b. Aug. 12, 1773; d. Dec. , 1855; m. Dec. 4, 1794 Olive Kezer.

- vii. Thomas (iii), b. Aug. 27, 1775; d. Oct. 31, 1851; m. Jan. 11, 1797 Susanna Johnson.
- viii. Joseph, b. June 2, 1777.
- ix. Benjamin, b. Oct. 9, 1780; d. Oct. 30, 1853 (5); m. June 20, 1805 Eunice Dodge.
- x. Nathaniel, b. Dec. 4, 1782; d. July 4, 1839; m. Elizabeth Carpenter.
- xi. Sarah, b. May 25, 1785; m. June 11, 1807 John Palmer, Jr., of Rowley.
- xii. James, b. Jan. 1, 1788; d. Jan 9, 1841; m. Feb. 15, 1810 Judith Spofford.

As stated above, Sarah Friend, who married (Dea.) Thomas Merrill⁵ in 1762, was the daughter of John Friend and Martha Conant Friend; and her father was John Friend⁴, a descendant of John Friend¹. Briefly, the Friend line of descent, from John Friend¹ to John Friend⁴, follows:

i. *John Friend*¹, came with his family to America from England by Sept. 1637, and was admitted as an inhabitant of Salem in October 1637, granted 100 acres of land in 1639; was one of the petitioners in 1640 with William Allen¹ and others to erect a village at Jeffrey's Creek (later Manchester), lived later at Manchester where he died in 1655, leaving an estate inventoried at £227. He was a miller; established a mill near Salem known as Friend's Grist Mill, which was in operation as late as 1886 (see History of Salem, by Sidney Perley, Vol. II, p. 191, and for picture of this mill). He married probably in England, and had 5 children, presumably born there: (a) Samuel, lived in Manchester, was a witness on the Will of William Allen¹, above; (b) Elizabeth, m. Pecker; (c) Bethia; (d) Hester; (e) *James*² (see next).

ii. (*Dea.*) *James Friend*², b. probably in England, about 1633 and d. Feb. 10, 1718. He moved from Manchester to

Wenham, Mass., where he was a deacon in the Congregational Church; m. Dec. 12, 1662, Mary Moulton (d. of James and Mary Moulton of Wenham), b. and d. July 25, 1703. They had two sons and three daughters: (a) Mary, b. May 6, 1666; (b) *John*³, b. Oct. 11, 1668; d. June 14, 1718; m. March 26, 1708, Sarah Dodge (see below); (c) James, Jr., bp. June 14, 1674; (d) Sarah, b. May 20, 1676, m. Jonah Dodge; (e) Esther, b. Dec. 23, 1678, m. Jonathan Dodge, Jr.

iii. (*Dea.*) *John Friend*³, b. in Wenham, Oct. 11, 1668; d. there June 14, 1718; was a deacon of the Wenham Congregational Church; m. (int.) March 26, 1708, Sarah Dodge [d. of Joseph and Sarah (Eaton) Dodge]; b. in Beverly, Aug. 11, 1685, and d. Jan. 28, 1763. They had three sons: (a) James, b. March 21, 1711, d. Aug. 11, 1773; m. Edith Ober; (b) John, b. Sept. 1, 1715, d. Sept. 14, 1717; (c) (*Dea.*) *John, Jr.*⁴, b. in Wenham, Sept. 26, 1718; d. Feb. 25, 1785; lived in Wenham; was a deacon in the Wenham Congregational Church; m. April 20, 1738, Martha Conant and had eight children (see Martha Conant⁵ in the Conant line, below).

Further, as a matter of interest to descendants from Daniel Merrill⁶, below, whose mother was Sarah Friend (Merrill), a daughter of *Martha Conant* Friend, we include here a brief resume of the Conant line of descent. Martha Conant Friend (grandmother of Daniel Merrill⁶) was Martha Conant⁵, a direct name descendant from Roger Conant¹ mentioned from time to time in our discussion of William Allen¹, above. Briefly, the following is the Conant line of descent from Roger Conant¹ to Martha Conant⁵ (Friend), and Sarah⁶ Friend (Merrill).

i. *Roger Conant*¹, b. at East Budleigh, Devonshire, England, April 9, 1592, son of Richard and Agnes (Clark) Conant; came to Plymouth (Mass.) 1623; Governor Cape Anne settlement 1624-1626; a founder and Governor of Salem (Mass.) 1626-1628; prominent and influential in

early years at Salem, and very large property owner; removed to (now) Beverly about 1637 and d. Nov. 19, 1679, leaving an estate valued at £258; m. at London, Nov. 11, 1618, Sarah Horton. They had nine children: (a) Sarah, bp. Sept. 19, 1619, in London, England; d. there, and buried Oct. 30, 1620; (b) Caleb, bp. about May 27, 1622 in England, came to America with his parents but afterward returned to England where he died in 1633; (c) *Lot*², b. in 1623 (place unknown) (see below); (d) Roger, Jr., b. 1626, was first white child b. in Salem; m. Elizabeth and d. June 15, 1672; (e) Sarah, b. about 1628, m. John Leach; (f) Joshua, b. about 1630, m. Seeth Gardner, d. in England in 1659; (g) Mary, b. about 1632, m. (1) John Balch and (2) William Dodge; (h) Elizabeth, b. 16 ; (i) Exercise, bp. Dec. 24, 1637, m. Sarah , d. April 28, 1722.

ii. *Lot Conant*², b. in 1623 (just where is not known), lived at Marblehead and later at Beverly, d. Sept. 29, 1674 leaving estate inventoried at £782, m. Elizabeth Walton (d. of Rev. William and Elizabeth Walton) b. Oct. 27, 1632 in England, They had 10 children: (a) Nathaniel, b. July 28, 1650, bp. May 26, 1662, m. Hannah Mansfield; (b) *John*³, b. Dec. 15, 1652 bp. May 26, 1662 (see below); (c) Lot, Jr., b. Feb. 16, 1657-8, bp. May 26, 1662, d. 1745, m. (1) Abigail and (2) Elizabeth Pride; (d) Elizabeth, b. May 13, 1660 bp. May 26, 1662; (e) Mary, b. July 14, 1662, m. (1) Andrew Burley and (2) Caleb Kimball; (f) Martha, b. Aug. 15, 1664, bp. Oct. 12, 1664, m. Luke Perkins; (g) William (twin), b. Feb. 19, 1666, bp. July 3, 1667, m. Mary Woodbury; (h) Sarah (twin), b. Feb. 19, 1666, bp. July 3, 1667, m. George Trow; (i) Roger, b. March 10, 1668-9, m. Mary Raymond; (j) Rebecca, b. Jan. 31, 1670-1, m. Nathaniel Raymond.

iii. *John Conant*³, b. at Beverly, Dec. 15, 1652, bp. May 26, 1662, a farmer and weaver, served in King Philip's War in Capt. Samuel Appleton's Company, d. Sept. 30, 1724.

He m. May 7, 1678 Bethia Mansfield (d. of Andrew and Bethia Mansfield of Lynn) b. about 1660 and d. July 27, 1720. They had 10 children: (a) Lot, b. 1679, bp. June 1, 1679, m. (1) Martha Cleaves, (2) Susanna Clark and (3) Mary ; (b) Elizabeth, b. Jan. 14, 1681, m. Daniel Coburn; (c) Bethia, b. Oct. 14, 1684, m. Jonathan Herrick; (d) *John, Jr.*⁴, b. July 7, 1686 (see below); (e) Deborah, b. Feb. 20, 1687-8, m. John Derby; (f) Mary, b. Oct. 20, 1689, bp. 20:8m:1689 (O.S.) d. probably unmarried; (g) Daniel, b. Nov. 19, 1694, d. 1751; m. Lucy Dodge; (h) Rebecca, b. March 29, 1696, m. Benjamin Cleaves; (i) Benjamin, b. Oct. 22, 1698, removed to Dudley about 1728 and later to Warwick and d. Sept. 20, 1767, m. (1) Martha Davidson, and (2) Lydia Lamb; (j) Jemima, bp. Nov. 9, 1701, m. John Batchelder, Jr.

iv. (*Dea.*) *John Conant, Jr.*⁴, b. at Beverly, July 7, 1686, d. after 1768, was a deacon in the Beverly Congregational Church, m. (int.) Jan. 20, 1714 (1) Martha Dodge (d. of Richard Dodge, of Ipswich) b. about May 28, 1696 and d. Oct. 5, 1721. They had 4 children: (a) Samuel, b. Dec. 29, 1714, d. Jan. 29, 1714-15; (b) *Martha*⁵, b. Apr. 22, 1716, m. Apr. 20, 1738 John Friend (see below); (c) John III, b. Mar. 6, 1717-18, m. Mary Meacham; (d) Bethia, b. Jan. 20, 1719-20, d. Feb. 22, 1802, m. (1) John Dodge (son of Phineas and Martha Edwards Dodge), b. Feb. 25, 1715, d. May 13, 1762, m. (2) Joseph Noyes. After d. of first wife, in 1721, *Dea. John*⁴ m. (2) June 28, 1722 widow Mary (Lovett) Cressy of Salem, b. Nov. 29, 1695 and d. in 1766, by whom he had 7 other children; (e) Elizabeth, b. May 6, 1723, d. May 26, 1726; (f) Sarah, b. July 12, 1725; (g) Elizabeth (twin), b. Aug. 31, 1727; (h) Mary (twin), b. Aug. 31, 1727; (i) Samuel, b. Apr. 14, 1730, m. Mary Brown; (j) Benjamin, b. Apr. 9, 1732, d. May 16, 1736; (k) Lot, b. Oct. 6, 1735, d. Sept. 26, 1817, m. Abigail Perkins.

v. *Martha Conant*⁵ (Friend), b. at Beverly Apr. 22, 1716, d. Feb. 23, 1807, m. Apr. 20, 1738 *Dea. John Friend*,

*Jr.*⁴ (q. v. above). He was b. Sept. 26, 1718 and d. Feb. 25, 1785. They had 8 children: (a) John III, b. Jan. 25, 1739, d. Nov. 20, 1793, m. (1) Mrs. Sarah Wallace, m. (2) Mrs. Hannah Wells; (b) *Sarah*⁶, b. Jan. 11, 1742, d. Jan. 7, 1813, m. Mar. 25, 1762 *Dea. Thomas Merrill Jr.*⁵, as above (c) Benjamin, b. Jan. 31, 1744, m. Martha Dodge; (d) Samuel, b. May 17, 1746, d. May 4, 1770, m. Mrs. Margaret Dodge; (e) Martha, b. Apr. 4, 1749; (f) Mary, b. May 1, 1751; (g) Bethiah, b. July 18, 1755, d. Jan. 28, 1765; (h) Daniel, b. Mar. 3, 1758, d. Oct. 1, 1782.

6. *Rev. Daniel Merrill*⁶ (1765-1833) (son of Thomas, Jr.,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Abel, Jr.,³ Abel,² Nathaniel¹) was one of the most outstanding and famous in our Merrill ancestry. He was born March 18, 1765 in that part of (then) Rowley, Mass., now known as Georgetown, to which his grandfather (Thomas⁴) had moved about 1750 and where his own parents lived. When about 15 years old, he enlisted and served for three years in the Revolutionary War, in the 3rd Massachusetts Infantry. According to our family traditions, he at one time was an aide-de-camp to Gen. George Washington (but we have been unable as yet to confirm that officially). While in the army he witnessed human nature at its best and at its worst, so he relates in his "Autobiography," and being at some time associated with Rev. Israel Evans, one of the noted Army chaplains, he became inspired to become a minister. After leaving the service in his 19th year he entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1789.

Altogether he spent seven years "of close application to literature and theology" and became a Congregational clergyman, with strong denominational views at first. After preaching for about two years at Nottingham West, N. H., he became the first regular minister of the Congregational Church at Sedgwick, Me., where he went in 1793. That was the year the church was first organized with 22 members and when the church building itself was

erected, a beautiful edifice which is still standing. He became widely known for his fine preaching. For some years toward the close of the century (1800) and afterwards he conducted a theological school there for ministerial students. It was partly because of his discussions with his students and partly because of questions raised by some of his church members that he commenced an intensive study of the Bible and a soul-searching examination of his own denominational beliefs. "My pain became intense," he says. "To my great disappointment and extreme regret, I was driven to the *then* very sorrowful conclusion that the Sacred Scriptures did not afford clear and direct evidence to support my own practices." After some years of spiritually wrestling with the problem, he became convinced that the true faith and proper religious practices were that of the Baptists. Accordingly in 1805, and notwithstanding a vigorous but unsuccessful attempt at a Town meeting to dismiss him as pastor of the church, he became a Baptist in denomination and brought with him about 180 of his church members. From 1805 on, the church has been a Baptist Church. For an account of this momentous event in Baptist Church history, see "History of Baptists in Maine," by Henry S. Burrage (1904), pages 142-147. Another commentator says: "Next to the Revolutionary War it was the greatest epoch in the history of the Town." He continued to serve as a minister there until shortly before his death in 1833 (except for a few years, about 1818, when he was at Nottingham West, N. H.). This was the church of which Jonathan Allen⁶ and Isaac Morgan Allen⁷ were deacons; and it was Rev. Daniel Merrill's daughter, Mary,⁷ whom Isaac Morgan Allen⁷ married. Sarah,⁷ another of his daughters, married Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury,⁷ of our Bradbury line.

While Rev. Daniel Merrill's work in the field of religion is that which is usually noticed, his activities were also in other fields. In 1809, 1812 and 1813 he was elected to

represent the District of Maine in the Massachusetts Legislature (prior to the establishment of Maine as a separate state in 1820). On various occasions he traveled to Boston by horseback to attend the legislative sessions. Largely through his efforts the Massachusetts Legislature in 1813 incorporated the "Maine Literary and Theological Institution" at Waterville, Me., which later became Colby College, of which he was for many years a Trustee. In 1823-26, after Maine became a state, he was on the Governor's Council. He is accorded a high place in the political, religious and educational history of Maine. Moreover, inspired, no doubt, by his example and inheritance, several of his sons and their descendants became (Baptist) ministers and were identified with education. Among the most precious heirlooms now in the possession of Eugene Merrill Allen⁹ of Sedgwick, Me., are four sermons in Daniel Merrill's handwriting, prepared by him in 1799-1802, including one delivered by him in 1802 as the funeral sermon of Nehemiah Allen, brother of Nathaniel Allen.⁵

Rev. Daniel Merrill was married twice. He first married, on August 14, 1792, Joanna Colby of Sandown, N. H. She was the daughter of Dea. Benjamin Colby of Sandown, N. H. Joanna Colby Merrill died at Sandown, N. H., on October 28, 1793, a little over one year after her marriage to Rev. Daniel Merrill.

On October 14, 1794, Rev. Daniel Merrill married Susanna Gale, at Salisbury, N. H. She was born March 14, 1774, the daughter of Col. John Gale and his wife, Rebecca (Webster) Gale, of Salisbury, N. H. They had thirteen children, as below. She died at Sedgwick, Me., on March 24, 1832. He died there on June 3, 1833.

His thirteen children, all born at Sedgwick except the last two, were:

- i. Joanna Colby, b. Sept. 20, 1795; m. Nov. 27, 1817, at Hudson, N. H., Reuben Greeley (b.

- July 18, 1794, d.); d. Jan. 20, 1890, at age of 95, at Hudson, N. H. She had 12 children.
- ii. John Gale, b. June 3, 1797; a graduate of Colby College, a doctor of medicine; m. July 4, 1825, at Sedgwick, Rosella Carlton (b., d.); d. Sept. 29, 1826, at Sedgwick. He had one child who died within four months.
 - iii. Susan Gale, b. Jan. 7, 1799; m. Jan. 15, 1822, at Sedgwick, Col. Rowland Carlton (b. Sept. 18, 1789, d. Nov. 24, 1876); d. Mar. 16, 1885 at Sedgwick. She had ten children.
 - iv. Daniel, b. Aug. 28, 1800; m. Oct. 12, 1824 at Hudson, N. H., Mary D. Greeley (b. Apr. 1, 1801, d. Dec. 25, 1882); d. Nov. 4, 1864 at Worcester, Mass. He had five children.
 - v. Rev. Thomas Ward, b. Feb. 18, 1802; also a graduate of Colby College; m. (1) May 25, 1833 at St. Clair, Mich. Sarah A. Oakes (b. Jan. 31, 1809, d. Nov. 8, 1845); m. (2) May 20, 1847 (Mrs.) Eliza Wilcox Merrill (b. June 3, 1800; d. Nov. 12, 1882) widow of his brother Moses, from whom he was div.; and m. (3), (Mrs.) Freeman (b....., d.). He d. Apr. 8, 1878 at Lansing, Mich. He had six children by his first wife. He held several pastorates in Maine, New Hampshire and Michigan; and was one of the founders of Kalamazoo College.
 - vi. Rev. Moses, b. Dec. 15, 1803; m. June 1, 1830 at La Grange, Ohio, Eliza Wilcox (b. June 3, 1800, d. Nov. 12, 1882 at Rochester, New York); d. Feb. 6, 1840. He had two children, one of whom was Rev. Samuel Pearce Merrill (1835-1912), (see Frederick William Allen⁹, below). Moses Merrill was a missionary to the Otoe

Indians in Nebraska, where he translated a portion of the Bible into the Otoe language, and where he died, of tuberculosis, at the age of 36. His widow subsequently married Moses' brother Thomas, as above.

vii. Joseph, b. Apr. 29, 1806; m. Apr. 19, 1835 at Nashua, N. H., Nancy Baldwin (b. Nov. 29, 1809, d. Jan. 22, 1897); d. June 29, 1872 at Hudson, N. H. (no children shown on our family records).

viii. *Sarah*, b. Mar. 28, 1808; m. Jan. 16, 1838, at Portland, Me., Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury⁷ (b. Oct. 30, 1807, d. May 4, 1877); d. May 9, 1889 at Amesbury, Mass. She had six children of whom one Hannah Joan Bradbury⁸ (1844-1912) married her cousin Charles Nichols Allen⁸ (son of Mary Barnard Merrill⁷ Allen) in 1864 and another Emily Merrill Bradbury⁸ (1848-1875) married Albert W. Todd in 1868 (see their respective families herein).

ix. Capt. Samuel, b. Feb. 27, 1810; a prosperous ship owner and sailing master of Surry, Me.; m. (1) Apr. 8, 1834, at Sedgwick, Mary Hannah Means (b. Nov. 7, 1814, d. May 7, 1856); m. (2) at Boston, Mass. July 24, 1856, Anna Sarah Hinckley (b. Feb. 19, 1833, d. Feb. 16, 1867); m. (3) (Mrs.) Thompson Higgins (b. , d.). He d. 1876 at Surry, Me. He had eight children by his first wife (Mary) and four children by his second wife (Anna).

x. Hannah Weeks, b. Feb. 29, 1812; m. Feb. 13, 1834 at Hudson, N. H., Rev. Dura D. Pratt (b. July 13, 1806, d.); d. May 26, 1838 at Nashua, N. H. She had two children. After her death

Rev. D. D. Pratt m. (2) June 19, 1839 Mary Raymond (b. Jan. 5, 1811, d.) by whom he had two other children. He d. Nov. 13, 1855.

xi *Mary Barnard*⁷, b. Sept. 5, 1813; m. Dec. 10, 1834 at Sedgwick, Dea. Isaac Morgan Allen⁷ (b. Jan. 14 (15), 1806, d. Aug. 27, 1884). She d. June 28, 1868 at Sedgwick, Me. She had six children, including Charles Nichols Allen⁸ who married his cousin Hannah Joan Bradbury⁸, daughter of Sarah Merrill⁷ Bradbury (as above), and Isaac Merrill Allen⁸ (see their respective families herein).

xii. Harriet Rebekah, b. July 1, 1816 at Hudson, N. H.; d. (unmarried) Mar. 20, 1836 at Sedgwick, Me. at the age of 19 years, 8 months and 19 days. A beautiful "Acrostic" was written of her by Moses Dodge.

xiii. Eliza Wheelock, b. Aug. 27, 1818 at Hudson, N. H.; m. May 28, 1840 at Boston, Mass., Charles H. Nichols (b. Dec. 31, 1814, d. July 12, 1891), a merchant at Boston. She d. Sept. 25, 1847 at Hudson, N. H. (no children shown on our family records).

We do not continue the Merrill line of descent further; but note again that by virtue of the marriages of (1) Mary Barnard Merrill⁷ and Isaac Morgan Allen⁷ in 1834 (2) Sarah Merrill⁷ and Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury⁷ in 1838 (3) Charles Nichols Allen⁸ and Hannah Joan Bradbury⁸ in 1864, and (4) Emily Merrill Bradbury⁸ and Albert W. Todd in 1868 the Allen-Merrill-Bradbury lines of descent merged into their respective descendant families covered by this genealogy.

This ends Part II; and we now go to Part III, the antecedent Bradbury line of descent to trace that to the same merging point.

PART III

THE BRADBURY DESCENT

from

Thomas Bradbury¹ (1611-1695) to Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury⁷ (1807-1877).

As stated above, the Bradbury line of descent is included here because the Allen-Merrill-Bradbury lines merge (for our purposes) through the marriages of (1) Rev. Charles W. Bradbury⁷ and Sarah Merrill⁷ in 1838 and (2) Charles Nichols Allen⁸ and Hannah Joan Bradbury⁸ in 1864, with the result that their descendants in the present day families contained herein may properly regard themselves as Bradbury, as well as Allen and Merrill, descendants. While many a distinguished family name has married into the Allen line, that of Bradbury, and through it earlier, that of Whitgift, are particularly noteworthy, and may possibly be of some curious interest to ancestrophiles.

1. *Capt. Thomas Bradbury*¹ (1611-1695) was the immigrant ancestor to and through whom our Bradbury line of descent and ascent is traced. Briefly, he was born in England in 1611, he came to this country about 1634, married Mary Perkins in 1636, finally settled at Salisbury, Mass. about 1640, held several important offices; and he died in 1695.

His English Ancestry, on his father's side:

Thomas Bradbury was born at Wicken Bonant, England, and baptized there on the last day of February 1610-11 (O. S.) ie, February 28, 1611, according to the Church Register there. Wicken Bonant (formerly written Wicken Bonhunt) was a small English country village located in County Essex about forty-five miles northeasterly of London. There, for at least three prior generations, the

Bradbury family had lived. It possessed extensive land holdings, including a fine manor house and also, in Thomas' time, another imposing residence called the Brick House, where Thomas was born. His parent's family was wealthy and well placed in the social order. For over two hundred years, and through 7 or more generations, it had been of the "Gentry." The Bradbury men were called "-Bradbury, Gent."

The family had a distinctive, long recognized Coat of Arms, and a Crest which are even now accredited. "A Roll of Arms," registered by the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society (corrected reissue, 1950, of articles in its Register, Vol. 82, pp. 146-168, and Vol. 86, pp. 258-286) gives on p. 13 the accredited and registered Arms and Crest of (No. 139) Thomas Bradbury, of Salisbury, Mass., as follows: "Arms: Sable a chevron ermine between three round buckles silver the tongues pendant. Crest: A boar's head erect between two ostrich feathers proper." Present day *name* descendants from him are, of course, entitled to use this Coat of Arms and Crest.

The Bradbury family was an ancient English family. Due to the lack of pertinent records its earliest pedigree is not now established with documented certainty; but it is definitely traceable to *Robert Bradbury*¹, Gent., of Ollersett, Derbyshire, who was born as early as 1400. Ollersett (now New Mills) was a hamlet on the river Kinder about 13 miles southeast of Manchester (England), then in the parish of Glossop in the northwesterly corner of County Derby. Although no positive evidence now exists, in all probability Robert¹ was the younger son of Edward Bradbury, of Ollersett, who married Eleanor Shakerly, daughter of Thomas Shakerly of Longson. Robert¹ married a daughter of one Robert Davenport of Bramhall, Cheshire, lying a few miles west of Ollersett. He had two sons: William², and Thomas who in 1486 became rector of Meesden, in County Essex, and who died

in 1513. Robert's son *William*² was born presumably about 1425. He was of Braughing, Herefordshire and later settled at Littlebury, County Essex. In 1462 he was a patron of the church at Westmill, a small village a few miles north of London, in Herefordshire. He married Margaret Rockhill, daughter of Geoffrey Rockhill, of Wormingford. They had 5 children: (1) *Robert*³, below (2) Thomas, who became Sir Thomas Bradbury, Sheriff of London (1498), Lord Mayor of London (1509) and Lord of several other Manors in Herefordshire, Essex and Kent, (3) George, a London merchant; (4) Henry and (5) Philippa who married John Jocelyn, of High Roding, Essexshire. *Robert*³ (about 1450-1489) (son of *William*²), was of Littlebury, in the northwesterly tip of County Essex, a few miles southeast of Cambridge. He is supposed to have been a Justice of Assize, Isle of Ely, in 1486, and to have died in 1489, with burial at the Church of Grey Friars, London. He is said to have married Anne Wyant, daughter of Infans Wyant; and *William*⁴ was their only child. *William*⁴ (1480-1546) (son of *Robert*³), born in 1480, was also of Littlebury. He succeeded his uncle Thomas as Lord of the Manor of Manceden, at Littlebury; and purchased the Manor of Catmere Hall, also in Littlebury. He died and was buried in Littlebury, on June 15, 1546. His wife is unknown; but he had three children: (1) William, who married Helen (or Eleanor) Fuller: (2) Phillipa, who married, first, Michael Welbore, of Pondes in Clavering, Essexshire, second, John Barlee, of Stapleford Abbots, Essexshire; and (3) *Matthew*⁵. It was *Matthew*⁵ (about 1510-1585) (son of *William*⁴) who in 1557 purchased the Manor and became Lord of the Manor of Wicken Bonant, in Essexshire, where the Bradbury family remained for the several next generations. (He was the great-grandfather of our American ancestor Thomas¹ of Salisbury, Mass.) He married Margaret Rowse, of Cambridge. He died on June 19, 1585. He had three children: (1) *William*⁶ (below) (2) Thomas who married Dorothy Southwell and

(3) Barbara who married 4 times. *William*⁶ (1544-1622), upon the death of his father (*Matthew*⁵), in 1585, inherited the Manor of Wicken Bonant, where he continued to live until his own death on November 30, 1622. He married Anne Eden, daughter and heir of Richard Eden, Esq., LL.D. of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolkshire, lying easterly of Cambridge. She died Feb. 8, 1612. Both were buried at Wicken. They had eight children: (1) Matthew, the eldest son, born about 1570, who married Jane Whitgift, daughter of William Whitgift, of Clavering, Essexshire, the marriage settlement being dated June 6, 1594, and who died September 22, 1616, and had 9 children (2) *Wymond*⁷, below, baptized May 16, 1574 at Newport Pond (3, 4, 5), three sons Henry, Thomas and another Thomas, all of whom died young; (6) Bridget, who married Francis Bridgewater; (7) Anne, who married Thomas Kinethorpe, of Louth, Lincolnshire, and (8) Alice, baptized February 23, 1572-73 at Newport Pond, who married twice. By his Will, dated April 19th, 1622 and proved May 6, 1623 *William*⁶ bequeathed his "goods and chattels" to his only surviving son *Wymond*⁷, and appointed him executor of his estate.

*Wymond Bradbury*⁷ (1574-1650) (son of *William*⁶) was probably born in early May, 1574, and was baptized at Newport Pond, near Clavering and Wicken Bonant, on May 16, 1574. In his early youth he lived at Wicken Bonant, with his parents. On the death of his father (*William*⁶) in 1622 (his older brother *Matthew*⁷ having died in 1616), he did not inherit the title to the Manor of Wicken Bonant (that descending to the heirs of his older brother *Matthew*⁷). He is, however, sometimes called the "Lord of the Manor," and he lived at the Brick House, at Wicken Bonant, of which he and his children had the use for many years. He was in London in 1628; and later removed to the parish of White Chapel, in Middlesex, near London, where he died in 1650.

In 1605 Wymond Bradbury⁷, Gent., "Lord of the Manor," married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Whitgift, of Clavering, Essexshire, and a sister of Jane Whitgift, the wife of Wymond's older brother Matthew⁷. She was from another ancient and notable English family whose ancestry will be traced later. She was born in March, 1574. She had previously married one Richard Coles (who died in 1600) and then Francis Gill (who died early in 1605). She died on June 26, 1612 at the age of 38 years, 3 months, and was buried at Croyden, in Surrey. Wymond⁷ and Elizabeth had four children: (1) Jane, baptized June 2, 1606, at Wicken Bonant (2) William, born Sept. 13, 1607 and baptized Sept. 28, 1607 at Newport Pond (3) Anne, baptized at Newport Pond Feb. 20, 1608-9, who was married twice, and (4) Thomas⁸, baptized February 28, 1610-11 at Wicken Bonant, who was *Thomas¹ of our American line*.

Thomas Bradbury⁸ or ¹ (son of Wymond⁷) as a youth was reared in a well-to-do family, having a good social status. His father, Wymond, was a man of considerable wealth who undoubtedly owned or had use and occupation of a portion of the several large landed estates which had been in the Bradbury family for generations. The Wymond Bradbury family lived, during Thomas' younger days, at the large two story house, constructed of brick (known as the Brick House). This was an imposing structure, with ornamental gables and three tall fireplace chimneys, previously built at substantial cost by William⁶ for his son Wymond⁷. He, Wymond, had financial investments, received a legacy from his father-in-law (William Whitgift) in 1615, and undoubtedly by his marriage to Elizabeth, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman, he acquired additional resources. He also was bequeathed his father's personal estate in 1622. His wife, Elizabeth (Thomas' mother), had been in 1604 a beneficiary under the Will of her famous uncle, John Whitgift, mentioned below, and she also received a legacy under the Will of an-

other uncle, George Whitgift, in 1611, of which Wymond was an executor.

That the Bradbury family was of good social standing is evidenced by the fact of Wymond's marriage to Elizabeth, for her (Whitgift) family was especially well placed, as will be seen in a moment. Accordingly, as is clear from his later positions in life, Thomas was brought up and educated as a young gentleman. He was early trained in reading and writing, but whether by tutors (as was a general practice in those days) or by attendance at some school is not known. He wrote well, in a firm, clear style, as is shown by the extant Court records he kept later in Massachusetts; and his education as a young student must have been somewhat extensive for later he was, among other things, a school teacher. Moreover, his family must have had fine connections, and he himself must have been a bright upcoming young man, for in 1634 at the early age of 23, or sooner, he became associated with Sir Ferdinando Gorges for whom he was sent to this country as a principal and trusted agent in connection with Sir Ferdinando's planned colonization of Maine.

His English Ancestry, on his mother's side:

Further enlightening the picture of Thomas' status and background is the ancestry of his mother, Elizabeth Whitgift. She was born in 1574, the fourth child of William Whitgift, Gent., of Curles, in Clavering, in northwest County Essex. This was a place not far from the scene where 5 preceding Bradbury generations had lived. Her father also was a man of wealth. He is thought to have been a merchant and the owner of considerable property. His family had an established heraldic Coat of Arms. William Whitgift (born about 1535), died in 1615, leaving a Will, dated June 13, 1615 and proved November 8, 1615, by which he disposed of a substantial estate. Elizabeth's mother (William Whitgift's wife) was Margaret Bell. She is said [Noyes, Gen. Dict. of Maine and New Hampshire

(1928) p. 104], to have been a sister of one of the wives of Sir Ferdinando Gorges; and this was presumably Ann Bell, Sir Ferdinando's first wife, Lady Ann Gorges, whom he married at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Feb. 24, 1589 (and who died Aug. 26, 1620). If this is so (and we have been unable through the research sources presently available to us to substantiate this sisterly relationship) then Margaret Bell was herself the daughter of Edward Bell, Esq., of Writtle, County Essex, a man of exceedingly great wealth. On Ann's marriage to Sir Ferdinando her father gave them vast properties in Devonshire, Somersetshire and Gloucestershire (see "Gorges of Plymouth Fort," by R. A. Preston, Univ. of Toronto Press, 1953). On Margaret's marriage to William Whitgift he undoubtedly gave them valuable properties too. Incidentally, Edward Bell, Jr., a brother of Lady Ann and hence of Margaret (Bell) Whitgift was a witness on Sir Ferdinando's Will made May 4, 1647. This family relationship with the Gorges family may explain how Thomas Bradbury¹ came so early and so favorably to be associated with Sir Ferdinando. It also tends to establish the high social position of the Whitgift and hence the Bradbury families.

But the Whitgift family, of which Thomas' mother Elizabeth was a member, had another important mark of distinction. It was a family of good antiquity prominent early at West Riding in County York. There John Whitgift¹ (Elizabeth's great grandfather) born presumably about 1470, was among the landed gentry. He had two sons (and a daughter Isabel of whom we have no information). One son Robert Whitgift² became the Abbott of Wellow (near Grimsby, County Lincoln) thus holding a high church office and by virtue of his position as Abbott being entitled to sit as a member of the House of Lords, in Parliament (a privilege curtailed by Henry VIII about that time). The other son of John¹, born about 1500, was Henry Whitgift² (Elizabeth's grand-

father). He became a prosperous merchant, engaged apparently in the maritime shipping business at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire. He later sustained "great losses at sea." He married about 1529 Anne Dynewell, daughter of another prominent merchant of Great Grimsby. Henry Whitgift² had several children, of whom one was John Whitgift³ (1530-1604) mentioned below, who was Elizabeth's uncle, and another of whom was William Whitgift³ (c. 1535-1615) later of Curles in Clavering, County Essex, as above, who was Elizabeth's father.

But it was *John Whitgift*³, brother of William and uncle of Elizabeth (Thomas' mother) who brought highest prominence to the Whitgift family and who wrote his name (with great honor or great shame, depending somewhat on one's religious point of view) in the history of England during the reign of Elizabeth I. (Elizabeth Whitgift herself was probably named after the Queen.) For John Whitgift, after early education with his own uncle, the Abbott of Wellow, entered Queen's College, of Cambridge University, earned degrees of A. B. (1554), A. M. (1556), took Holy Orders for the Anglican clergy (1560), received degrees of B. D. (1563), and D. D. (1567), was Lenten Preacher at Court (1566), became Master of Trinity College (1567), Regina Professor of Divinity (1567), Dean at Lincoln (1571), Prolocutor of the House of Commons (1572), Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University (1573), Bishop of Worcester (1577), Vice President of the Marches of Wales (1578); and finally on Sept. 23, 1583, he became Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, the head (under Elizabeth I) of the Church of England, a member of the Queen's Privy Council and the leader of the Lords Spiritual in the House of Lords. This office of the very highest order he held until his death in 1604.

In this high position he was necessarily involved in the public affairs of the last 20 years of the reign of Elizabeth I. This was the period of the beheading of Mary, Queen of Scots (1587), and the defeat of the Spanish Ar-

mada (1588), of the exploits of Hawkins, Drake, Gilbert and Raleigh, of the intrigues of Lords Walsingham, Burleigh and Essex, and of the early literary achievements of Francis Bacon and William Shakespeare.

Moreover, it was a part of that turbulent period of religious ferment in England marked by imprisonment and death for dissenters, when clergy and laity alike were persecuted for exercising their liberty of conscience and when the foundations were being laid for the creation of Protestant denominations and for reform in the Church of England itself. Earlier in the 1570's John Whitgift had become noted for his strong erudite defense of the ecclesiastical doctrines and practices of the Anglican Church in the famous Admonition Controversy with Thomas Cartwright. In a determined effort to stamp out the remaining vestiges of Catholicism and to stem the rising spirit of Puritanical reform, after he became Archbishop he vigorously enforced conformity among the clergy, several of whom (Barrowe, Greenwood, Penry) were executed.

He was highly esteemed by Queen Elizabeth who not infrequently dined with him. She called him "her little black husband." And it was he who attended her, held her hand and prayed with her at the hour of her death on March 24, 1603. It was he, too, who as Archbishop of Canterbury, placed the crown upon the head of her successor, King James I and his wife Queen Anne, at Westminster, on July 25, 1603. Suffering a paralytic stroke early the next year John Whitgift died, shortly after a visit by King James, on Feb. 28, 1604. [For the Whitgift descent, etc., see New England Hist. Gen. Register, Vol. 23, pp. 262-266; also Vol. 74, p. 320; and for a study of John Whitgift, see Encyclopedia Britannica, the Americana, "The Admonition Controversy" by D. J. McGinn (Rutgers U. Press, 1949), "The Works of John Whitgift," 3 vols. by Rev. John Ayre, Parker Society (Cambridge, Eng. Univ. Press, 1851-1854) and Green, "Short History of the English People," Ch. VIII.]

With a personage in the family so distinguished, so powerful and so high in the royal favor as John Whitgift, it is difficult to conceive that the Whitgift family, in the days of William Whitgift and Elizabeth Whitgift Bradbury, could have failed to have been in a position of wide acquaintance, of great influence and of high standing in the prevailing social order. They must have had entre into and friendships in the highest circles. When, therefore, Wymond Bradbury married into this family it is some evidence of his accepted social status and of the aura of significant circumstances in which our Thomas Bradbury¹ was born and reared.

For Gorges in Maine:

Thomas Bradbury, in some presently undisclosed manner, became indentified as early as 1634 with the undertaking of Sir Ferdinando Gorges (1565-1647) to colonize that portion of New England which is now New Hampshire and Maine. Sir Ferdinando himself had an unique career, which is sympathetically described in James Phinney Baxter's 3 volume work, published in 1890, "Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his Province of Maine." It is sufficient for our purposes merely to say that from about 1605 he devoted the last 40 years of his life and all the resources he could assemble to the promotion of this project, and that he and his associates held royal grants of land and charters conferring the right to establish settlements and to govern that portion of New England for many miles north of the Merrimac River. Colonists were sent over and by about 1630, several small settlements had arisen on the coast, the principal one being at Agamenticus (later called Georgiana, and now York, Me.). Land grants were made by Sir Ferdinando and his associates to settlers or others desiring to become large proprietors. From time to time he sent members of his family or relatives to act as Governor and as other administrative officials of the Province. At the time in which Thomas Bradbury appears on the

scene Sir Ferdinando's nephew Sir William Gorges was the Governor and Richard Vines one of the high officers under him.

The first record definitely connecting Thomas Bradbury with this enterprise is a deed signed by Sir Ferdinando (and another) granting to one Cammock lands along the "Pascattaquak." This deed was signed in London, is dated May 1, 1634, and Thomas Bradbury is a signing witness. By that date (May 1, 1634), then, and probably somewhat earlier Thomas had been with Sir Ferdinando, and was in *England*. Just when, after that date, and how he came to this country is not known. But he was here at Agamenticus by May 5, 1636. On that date he himself made and signed a land conveyance in behalf of Sir Ferdinando, which is also on record. In that deed he describes himself as "Thomas Bradbury, Gent. now agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges Knight in these Parts of New England" (York Deeds, Vol. I, Part I, fol. 11). In addition to the fact that in 1636 he was in *this* country (at Agamenticus) it is interesting to observe that he uses the term "Gent."—gentleman—in describing himself, thus indicating that he was of "quality"; and the further significant fact is that he was then, in 1636, an *agent* for Sir Ferdinando. The scope of this agency must have been broad, and he must have been greatly trusted by his principal to have been empowered thus to execute conveyances and deed away land in this new territory. From this it is clear that Thomas was high in Sir Ferdinando's favor to be entrusted with so great an agency power: again attesting to the qualities of integrity and prudence with which Thomas must have been endowed to have so won the confidence of Sir Ferdinando. Further confirming this agency and the important role confided to him here is an endorsement at the end of a letter, dated Aug. 11, 1636, by Sir Ferdinando to his nephew directing overtures to adjust a dispute with Cammock regarding land boundaries; and this endorsement is "To my beloved nephew, Capt. William Gorges, Governor of Somerset in

New England, or in his absence to Mr. Richard Vines, or Mr. Thomas Bradbury or any of them, give these." Later records show that he was at York in September, 1637, and since his second child was born there in October, 1638 it may be assumed that he resided there at that time and was still acting in his agency capacity.

At Salisbury:

But shortly after that he evidently ceased his official activities for the Gorges enterprise and decided to settle permanently in New England. He had married in 1636 and, with a young family to provide for, he picked a fine location for a home and obtained a grant of land at Salisbury, on the north side of the Merrimac River. He is sometimes referred to as a "Grantee of Salisbury," meaning that he was one of those who participated in the *first* division of lands there. This was at the very southern border of the Gorges grants, but was claimed by and brought under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Bay Company.

Salisbury, in the early colonial days, was a small settlement on the northern bank of the Merrimac River, and embraced an area including what is now, Salisbury, Amesbury and other nearby places north of the river. The Town of Salisbury was officially established October 7, 1640, and later it became a part of Old Norfolk County, created by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1643, which included also the area northerly along the coast of what is now New Hampshire. Thus, during the times of Thomas Bradbury, Salisbury was the northeast frontier community and was exposed to hostile Indians with whom the people in this area were frequently in conflict during the fifty-five years he resided there. This accounts, in part, for one of the offices Thomas later held.

By 1640 Thomas Bradbury was a resident of Salisbury. He was one of the original settlers there. On May 13, 1640 he took the required oath of allegiance to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and was admitted as a freeman. At Salisbury,

in its earliest days, Thomas Bradbury acquired extensive property holdings, being one of those granted land in the first division of lands, and there he built his home and raised his family. It is said that the original 18 acres of land awarded to him on this first division, in the Murdock Section, has never in the past 300 years been divided, and is now held intact by its present owner. Over the years he was constantly buying and selling property—the (old) Norfolk County (Mass.) records show an amazingly large number of transactions. Being a man with a comparatively fine education he became a school teacher for a short time, about 1652, at an annual salary of £.20, paid one half in corn and the other half in saw-mill products! He soon, too, became a Lieutenant, and later Captain, of the local militia (under his celebrated neighbor and friend, Major Robert Pike). This was the defensive force against Indian depredations; however, we have no record of his participation in actual hostilities.

But his work, which has come down to us, is that with the courts. On December 10, 1641 he was appointed Constable and the first Clerk of the Writs at Salisbury. At various times he was on the jury, at Ipswich Court. In March, 1648 the Massachusetts General Court established a Court for Norfolk County and from April 24, 1649, to Feb. 4, 1680—over 30 years—Thomas Bradbury was Clerk and Recorder of this Court. The original Court records were kept by him and appear in his fine, distinctive handwriting. Virtually all the records during this period are signed and attested by him. In 1650 he was appointed a “Commissioner to end small causes” in Salisbury, thus being in the nature of a local magistrate. In 1651 he became a Representative to the General Court at Boston, an office he held again in 1652, 1656, 1657, 1660, 1661 and 1666. This General Court was, of course, the legislative branch of the colonial government. It is said that Thomas “voted on the liberal side,” in matters before that Court. In 1651 and 1652 he was commissioned

to layout (fix) the boundaries of Hampton, and also the lands of an individual. In 1654 he was a member of a special court, designated by the General Court, to examine numerous fellow townsmen who had petitioned the Court to rescind its action in disenfranchising Lieut. (then) Robert Pike for denouncing the Court's action in persecuting Quakers, a very celebrated episode in colonial history! Again in 1656, 1658 and 1659 he acted on various committees to settle boundaries of private grants of land. In 1657 he was on a committee to inquire into provision for widows and orphans. In 1660 he acted for the General Court in the settlement of certain differences at Portsmouth. In 1666 he was on a committee to examine into and report concerning the military defenses of Boston. In 1668 he was a Commissioner of Customs for Norfolk County. And finally his judicial temperament and prior distinguished public service was rewarded by his appointment in 1675, 1676, 1677 and 1679 as one of the Associate Judges of the Court for Norfolk County. "To crown all" says one commentator "he was, of course, licensed as an innkeeper or retailer."

Thus, for 40 years, Thomas Bradbury was active in public affairs. He was one of the most important and influential men of his village and county, well known by the highest officials of the colony; and, judging by the responsible positions he filled, he must have been regarded by them as a man of sound judgment and extraordinary ability. That he held a high place in his own Salisbury is indicated by the fact that in 1687 the records of the First Church of Salisbury show "Capt. Bradbury and Mrs. Bradbury" as *second* on the list of church members (the first being Major and Mrs. Robert Pike).

When New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts in February 1680, the bulk of Old Norfolk County going to New Hampshire and the balance, including Salisbury, becoming then a part of Essex County, Massachusetts, Thomas's term as Clerk or Recorder expired (though he

continued to keep records until July 1681); and from thence on he does not appear to have taken part in civic affairs. He was then over 70 years of age; and he seems to have retired to the quiet life of an elderly gentleman in his village, to enjoy the peace and tranquillity of his home and the well-earned respect of his friends and neighbors. One more most tragic event did befall, however, about 12 years later, which must have distressed him deeply.

His wife, Mary Perkins Bradbury:

Many years before—in 1636—he had married Mary Perkins. She was the daughter of John Perkins (1583-1654) and Judith (Gater) Perkins, who had been married in England in 1608. John Perkins (her father), after his marriage to Judith, settled at Hilmorton, in Warwick, England, where presumably Mary was born, in 1620. The whole Perkins family, John, Judith and five children, including Mary, who was then only 10 years old, set sail from Bristol, England, on December 1, 1630, by the ship *Lyon*, for New England, and arrived at Boston on Feb. 5, 1631 (another passenger on the same ship was Rev. Roger Williams and his wife, Mary). John Perkins was made a freeman at Boston in 1631; and the same year he was a Sergeant in the militia in the Tarrantine Indian War. In 1633 he went to Ipswich, as one of its 13 original settlers, with John Winthrop (the younger), son of Gov. John Winthrop. There he, his wife and the younger children made their home. In 1636 he was a Representative from Ipswich to the General Court. Mary's father, John Perkins, of Ipswich, died in 1654 (his will, dated Mar. 28, 1654, was probated at Ipswich, Sept. 26, 1654) leaving an estate inventoried at £250 and bequeathing to Mary "one cow and one heifer or steer."

Just when, and in what circumstances, Mary Perkins, living at Ipswich, Mass., and Thomas Bradbury happened to meet is not now known; but in 1636, when she was 16

years old, they were married. Thomas, at that date, had been here but a short time, possibly two years, and his headquarters as agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges was at (now) York, Me., about 35 miles north of Ipswich. Presumably his business affairs brought him to Ipswich. And after his marriage they may have stayed there, temporarily, because their first child (Wymond) was born at Ipswich on April 1, 1637. Then they evidently lived at York, where their second (Judith) was born on Oct. 2, 1638. But by 1640 they were at Salisbury, where their other children were born and where they lived the rest of their lives. Altogether eleven children were born of this marriage, as noted below. For over 55 years Thomas and Mary had lived happily together. She was a loving, helpful wife, a devoted mother, a devout and an active church worker, kind and benevolent to her acquaintances. Their position in the community was of the highest order.

And then, in the spring of 1692, the terrible blow fell. She was accused of witchcraft! This was a capital crime, punishable by hanging, under the laws of the Colony.

The Witchcraft Persecution:

In our modern era it is almost impossible to conceive of the wierd mixture of beliefs, fears, superstitions, religious doctrines and jurisprudence out of which arose that hysteria known as the Salem Witchcraft Delusion. Much less can it now be rationalized or understood. Witchcraft, as then considered, was that fearful, mysterious, supernatural power possessed by a malevolent individual, in league with the Devil, who was capable of casting evil spells over others or visiting upon them horrible afflictions. Witches were believed to exercise this power by some mote or beam of the eye, or by touch of the hand, or by invisible influence, thus communicating malaise upon the victim. They were believed to be able to make ghost like appearances whenever they chose, to be able to transform themselves into beasts or birds and thus frighten and harm

their victims. Unusual manifestations or occurrences were attributed to them, and almost any extraordinary, inexplicable event or untoward misfortune, in the current belief of the times, was deemed the work of Satan, accomplishing such wickedness through the willing agency of a witch! The testimony concerning these strange doings, these spectres, these insane imaginings and hallucinations, these "wonders of the invisible world," is called spectral evidence. The laws of many countries all over the world—on the Continent, in England, and in the Colonies—forbade witchcraft under penalty of death. Since a witch (woman) or a wizard (man) was one who had given herself or himself to and followed the dictates of the Devil, and accordingly defied God, the established church and its ministers, as well as theologians, sanctioned their excommunication and extermination. The most fearful of all crimes was witchcraft.

A word should be added about the specific position of the Church on the Salem persecutions. At the time the two foremost men of religion in the Province of Massachusetts were Increase Mather, then President of Harvard College, a noted minister and theologian, and his son Cotton Mather, the leading divine in Boston. These two took a foremost part in fostering the witchcraft persecutions. Increase Mather attended at least one trial; Cotton Mather on one occasion, after a victim (Rev. George Burroughs) standing on the scaffold recited perfectly the Lord's Prayer (which a wizard, in theory, could not do!) whereby the assemblage were sympathetically impressed with his innocence, promptly harangued the crowd in an effort to justify the execution. When, in June 1692, after the first trial, conviction and execution (Bridget Bishop) the Governor and the Council requested the ministers in and around Boston for an opinion, Cotton Mather himself penned the answer. Although some apologists for him point out that he urged caution in relying on spectral evidence (the caution was wholly ignored later), here is what he said,

in part: "We cannot but with all Thankfulness acknowledge, the Success which the merciful God has given unto the sedulous and assiduous Endeavors of our honorable Rulers, to detect the abominable Witchcrafts which have been committed in his Country; humbly praying that the discovery of these mysterious and mischievous Wickednesses, may be perfected. We cannot but humbly recommend unto the Government, the speedy and vigorous Prosecution of such as have rendered themselves obnoxious, according to the Direction given in the Laws of God, and the wholesome Statutes of the English Nation, for the detection of Witchcrafts." In a theocratic society, this recommendation provided the undoubted *religious* sanction for vigorous prosecution. But after the last eight victims were hanged on September 22nd [making nineteen in all, and another (Giles Corey) pressed to death for standing mute when charged!] public sentiment against this became evident; so the Governor (Phips) requested Cotton Mather to justify what had been done. The result was a long dissertation by him, published in Boston in October 1692, entitled "The Wonders of the Invisible World," in which Mather gives an account of some of the trials at Salem and asserts the Biblical and theological justification for suppressing witchcraft! Increase Mather (the father) read and approved this work before its publication; and promptly, early the next year added his own "Account—with Observations," together with an answer to questions raised, called "Cases of Conscience." These publications were calculated to stifle the opposition to witch hunting and to incite further vigorous attempts to suppress witchcraft. Actually they did neither; for the prior persecutions had turned the stomachs and the hearts of all decent people. Two things are clear from these publications: (1) as the foremost theologians of their day both the Mathers believed firmly in the existence of witchcraft; and (2) they saw no objection to the use of spectral evidence, except in obedience to Biblical injunction,

a conviction should be based on the testimony of not one but *two* witnesses!

Although there were prior occasional instances of witchcraft persecutions and executions in Massachusetts and in other parts of New England, the virulent outbreak occurred in Salem and vicinity in the spring of 1692. Several young girls, one the daughter of Rev. Samuel Parris, minister at Salem Village, in a diabolical spirit and an irresponsible urge for attention, like spoiled brats, began to throw themselves to the ground, go into fits and convulsions, wail and moan, stare into space as if beholding some awful apparition, and cry out that someone had bewitched them. In their wild, demoniac imagination they accused many unfortunate men and women of witchcraft; and as the hysteria spread almost anyone who had a grudge or a fancied grievance began to charge witchcraft against the person he disliked. About two hundred fifty innocent, decent, upright people from all ranks of society, even a clergyman, were thus accused, seized and jailed. A special Court was set up, the accuser's testimony was taken usually in secret, then a summary trial with a jury was had at which the accused was *not* allowed benefit of counsel. In some instances witnesses desiring to testify for the accused were not even heard, and the Court coerced the jury into a verdict of guilty by refusing to accept a contrary verdict. Then within a few days the condemned were carted through the streets to Gallows Hill where they were publicly hanged, and their bodies buried in outcast graves. In all our American history, no more shameful tragedy has ever been deliberately visited upon innocent people, at the purposeful instigation of ministers of religion and with the sanction of church and law, than was inflicted upon that otherwise happy, peaceful community of God fearing and God abiding men, women and children of Salem and vicinity. In all, during that summer of 1692, 19 persons were thus condemned and executed, and one other (Giles Corey) pressed to death for refusal

to plead in Court! The jails at Salem, Ipswich and Boston, vile prisons at best, were overcrowded—several prisoners died of ill treatment. All the countryside was in a frenzied state of terror. No one knew who might be next accused, nor who the accuser! The fear and anguish of the accused were scarcely more than that of their horror stricken families. Incidents, or imagined experiences ten and twenty years past were recalled, distorted to fit the case of witchcraft, accepted as sufficient evidence, and, however fantastic, apparently believed by Court and jury. Denials and testimony of continuous exemplary conduct on the part of the accused were usually ignored.

But after these twenty had lost their lives in this mad orgy of insane delusion a revulsion set in; sanity, and an ashamed quiet gradually followed. Early in 1693 Gov. Phips granted a general reprieve, and several already condemned and others in jail awaiting trial were released. Later in 1710 the stigma of conviction and attainder with forfeiture of their property was removed by the General Court with small money awards for expenses (of which Mary Bradbury's heirs were allowed £20) for a few whose relatives petitioned; and in this last year of 1957 the Massachusetts Legislature has just finally come to pass a similar expungatory exoneration for all other victims of that sad episode in its history. So much for the general course of the witchcraft persecutions.

Now we come to the agonizing part it played in the twilight years of Thomas and Mary Bradbury. How and why it started we do not surely know. They were at the very peak of Salisbury society, prominent in church and civic affairs, wealthy and influential. Thomas was still "Gent." and Mary was "Mrs." (not "goody"). These were marks of respect. But in their long residence there in Salisbury it was inevitable, human nature being what it is, that they did not please everyone. They were bound to have some, few perhaps, who for reasons of jealousy, disappointment or otherwise, disliked them. Such a per-

son, and family, was that of one George Carr, with whom some ancient undisclosed difference had arisen years and years before. He had several sons, and a daughter who had married one Thomas Putnam and whose daughter Ann Putnam was one of those miserable youngsters who originally started the whole trouble.

In any event, on May 26, 1692, Mary was accused as a witch. Out of a fine, comfortable home, from the side of her loving husband, she was seized and put in the crowded, foul confines of Ipswich and Salem jails. At that time she was 72 years of age, frail and afflicted with ill health. (In 1692 the Ipswich sheriff billed the Town for 4 shillings "for bringing Mrs. Bradbury from Salem to Ipswich goal"; see Ipswich, by T. F. Waters, p. 297.) Six months she was so imprisoned. Meantime her several accusers—of or connected with the Carr family—gave their depositions against her to the Court. On Sept. 7, 1692, at Salem, she was formally brought to trial. The trial lasted the whole, or at least parts of three days, the 7th, 8th and 9th of September.

The evidence against her was briefly this: Richard Carr testified, in his deposition, sworn in Court on September 9, 1692, that about 13 years before, presently after some difference between his father George Carr and Mrs. Bradbury, while he, his father and another lad were riding past the Bradbury house, Mrs. Bradbury turned into her gate "and immediately there darted out of her gate a blue boar, and darted at my father's horse, which made him stumble." The other lad present on this occasion (Zerubabel Endicott, who lived with the Carrs) testified similarly, and also that he "saw the blue boar dart from Mr. Carr's horse's legs in at Mrs. Bradbury's window." Both these witnesses said that at the time "they all concluded that it was Mrs. Bradbury that so appeared as a blue boar." In other words their testimony was that Mary had turned herself into a blue boar, had run out, scared the horse, and then gone back into the house through the

window! James Carr (another son of George Carr) testified in his deposition that 20 years previously, he had called on "Mr. Wheelwright and his daughter, the widow Maverick," and she invited him to come again; so a few days later he did; and who was there as a "suitor to said widow" (?)—: Mary Bradbury's son, William Bradbury!—who then went away angry. Then did he (James Carr) have troubles! "I was taken after a strange manner as if living creatures did run about every part of my body ready to tear me to pieces." That lasted three quarters of a year. His doctor couldn't make physic work—even when tobacco was steeped in posset! Late one night while he was awake in bed something like a cat came over his bed, but he was powerless to strike it. "I could not stir head nor foot," he said. Later the "something" came again and he did strike it; and after that the physic worked! And who did all this to him? "Mrs. Bradbury, the prisoner at the bar has afflicted me by acts of witchcraft"! Samuel Endicott, a brother of the lad in the blue boar incident, was a sailor. Eleven years before the trial, he testified, Mrs. Bradbury sold the captain of his vessel two firkins of butter, but the butter spoiled in the hot climate after they had been at sea three weeks on the way to the Barbadoes. Then a storm came up and the main mast and rigging were lost; then another ship sailed so close they lost two of the mizzen shrouds; then the ship sprung a leak and several tons of salt were spoiled. Then, on the way home on a bright moonshine night he "saw the appearance of a woman—having a white cap and white neck-cloth on her." Mrs. Bradbury had come to gloat over the misfortunes she had cast upon them during the voyage!

Against all such damning evidence this was

"The Answer of Mary Bradbury to the Charge of Witchcraft, or Familiarity with the Devil.

"I do plead 'Not guilty.' I am wholly innocent of any such wickedness, through the goodness of

God that have kept me hitherto. I am the servant of Jesus Christ, and have given myself up to him as my only Lord and Saviour, and to the diligent attendance upon him in all his holy ordinances, in utter contempt and defiance of the Devil and all his works, as horrid and detestable, and, accordingly, have endeavored to frame my life and conversation according to the rules of his holy word; and, in that faith and practice, resolve, by the help and assistance of God, to continue to my life's end. * * *

Thomas, her husband, had testified during the preliminary investigation:

“July 28, 1692.—Concerning my beloved wife, Mary Bradbury, this is what I have to say: We have been married fifty-five years, and she hath been a loving and faithful wife to me. Unto this day, she hath been wonderful laborious, diligent, and industrious, in her place and employment, about the bringing-up of our family (which have been eleven children of our own, and four grandchildren). She was both prudent and provident, of a cheerful spirit, liberal and charitable. She being now very aged and weak, and grieved under her affliction, may not be able to speak much for herself, not being so free of speech as some others may be. * * *

Rev. James Allen (no relation in our Allen line), the Salisbury Church Pastor, swore that in his 9 years of ministry at Salisbury Mary “hath lived according to the rules of the gospel amongst us; was a constant attender upon the ministry of the word, and all the ordinances of the gospel; full of works of charity and mercy to the sick and poor: neither have I seen or heard anything of her unbecoming the profession of the gospel.” Major Robert Pike and his son John Pike, from “upwards of fifty years’ experience” affirmed the truth of Rev. Allen’s statement.

One hundred seventeen of Mary’s neighbors and friends, embracing the most respected people of the community also signed a statement that

“she was a lover of the ministry, in all appearance, and a diligent attender upon God’s holy ordinances, being of a courteous and peaceable disposition and carriage. Neither did any of us (some of whom have lived in the town with her above fifty years) ever hear or ever know that she ever had any difference or falling-out with any of her neighbors,—man, woman, or child,—but was always ready and willing to do for them what lay in her power night and day, though with hazard of her health, or other danger. * * *”

Here, then, was a woman from the highest station in the community. Here was fine exonerating testimony from her husband, a distinguished former official and Judge. Here were her Pastor, and Major Pike (a most noted officer and public official) and over 100 of the leading citizens of Salisbury who had known and been associated with her closely for many, many years—all attesting to her deep religious devotion and her benevolence toward others—character testimony of the most convincing and highest order.

But to no avail! On September 9, 1692 she was convicted, and sentenced to death!

By September 9th of that first Court session of September 1692 Mary Bradbury and five other unfortunates had been found guilty and sentenced; by September 17th of the following week nine more were tried and condemned. In a two-week Court session: 15 tried, 15 condemned; not a single acquittal! The day of execution followed promptly. On September 22nd eight of these condemned “firebrands of hell,” as Rev. Nicholas Noyes, of Salem Town, called them, were hanged. Mary Bradbury was not one of these. Thus seven condemned witches remained. Of these, five (but not Mary Bradbury), taking advantage of the existing law, confessed their witchcraft, thus avoiding immediate execution; they were later reprieved. Another, being pregnant, obtained a stay of execution, and was also later reprieved.

Mary Bradbury, the last of the seven condemned but not executed on September 22nd, "escaped," according to the indorsement upon the official records. Mystery and ambiguity are implicit in the use of this term. That Mary was not executed is a fact (for she lived several years longer), and therefore she "escaped" execution. But that a weak, sickly old lady of 72 years could have managed by the cunning contrivance of herself and her friends to find a secret way of breaking her jail, and then be successfully concealed as a condemned fugitive from justice (as one writer concludes), whereby her husband and friends, as accomplices, would be in grave jeopardy, seems somewhat fantastic. What undoubtedly happened was that on her conviction her husband and powerful friends in high places used every possible influence to delay the *immediate* signing of her death warrant—else she would certainly have been among the group executed on September 22nd, within a few days after her conviction. She was in jail for 6 months (her descendants asserted later); so, arrested on May 26th, she must have been confined *after* her conviction until about December 1st. By that time the public reaction had set in, the furor had largely subsided. Eight hangings in one day (Sept. 22, 1692)—the last in fact—shocked even those of the hardest conscience! Calm, good sense of the people and of high government officials began to prevail. Undoubtedly some way was found toward the end of the year to procure her release from custody in durance vile for needed care at home, under an arrangement nominally called "escape" for the records; and as time went on, with the witchcraft persecutions becoming a matter of shameful regret, followed by a general reprieve, nothing more was ever done about her case. So the record stands that she "escaped." Of the suffering, hardships and anxiety she endured through her days, weeks and months in jail, and during the agonizing days of her trial, no specific record remains, but can be supplied by realistic imagination.

Her only solace could have been her knowledge of her own innocence, her faith in and fidelity to her God, the staunch love and loyalty of her husband and the sympathetic support of her many friends who sought to aid her. When at last she returned to her home, and, as the dread of further steps against her receded, she became adjusted to normal life with Thomas and their children, the nightmare of this awful experience gradually lost its horror and seemed an unpleasant dream.

Thus, with their names and their deeds imperishably written in history, Thomas and Mary Bradbury came to their closing years. On March 16, 1695 Thomas passed away, at Salisbury, at the age of 84. Despite her horrible ordeal Mary survived until December 20, 1700, when at the age of 80, she too departed this life.

Children:

The eleven children of Thomas Bradbury and Mary Perkins Bradbury were:

- i. Wymond, b. Apr. 1, 1637 at Ipswich, Mass.; lived in Salisbury; m. May 7, 1661 Sarah Pike of Salisbury. She was the daughter of Major Robert and Sarah (Saunders) Pike. He d. Apr. 7, 1669 on Island Nevis, West Indies, left estate of over £238. Sarah survived him (and subsequently May 10, 1671 married John Stockman). He had three children.
- ii. Judith, b. Oct. 2, 1638 at York, Me.; m. Nov. 9, 1665 Sergeant Caleb Moody of Newbury (son of William Moody). She had eight children. Her husband d. Aug. 25, 1698, and she d. Jan. 24, 1700.
- iii. Thomas, Jr., b. Jan. 28, 1641 at Salisbury, Mass.
- iv. Mary, b. Mar. 17, 1643 at Salisbury; m. (1) Dec. 17, 1663 John Stanyan, of Hampton, N. H., and

- m. (2) between 1693 and 1696—Lyon, also of Hampton, N. H.
- v. Jane, b. May 11, 1645 at Salisbury: m. Mar. 15, 1668 Capt. Henry True.
 - vi. Jacob, b. June 17, 1647 at Salisbury; (unmarried) d. Mar. 12, 1669 at Barbadoes.
 - vii. *William*², b. Sept. 15, 1649 at Salisbury; m. Mar. 12, 1672 Mrs. Rebecca (Wheelwright) Maverick (b.; d. Dec. 20, 1678); d. Dec. 4, 1678. He had three children (see below).
 - viii. Elizabeth, b. Nov 7, 1651 at Salisbury; m. May 12, 1673 Rev. John Buss, of Durham, N. H.
 - ix. John, b. Apr. 20, 1654; (unmarried) d. Nov. 24, 1678, in Salisbury.
 - x. Ann, b. Apr. 16, 1656; d. in 1659.
 - xi. Jabez, b. June 27, 1658; d. Apr. 28, 1677, in Salisbury.

Their Estates:

The Will of Thomas Bradbury, dated February 14, 1694, was allowed probate in the Essex County Probate Court on March 26, 1695 (recorded in Bk. 305, p. 17). It is entirely in his own handwriting. The original Will is still in the Court files in Salem (File No. 3011), and though somewhat faded is still quite legible. His principal testamentary dispositions were: to his grandchildren Thomas Bradbury and Jacob Bradbury (sons of his then deceased son William), all "housing and lands" in equal shares, but they were each to pay 14 pounds to his daughter Jane True; and his wife (Mary) was to have the use of one half of his "house" for life, with 20 bushels of corn, wood and meat yearly for her needs. To his said grandson Thomas he gave "all my implements of husbandry" and a colt; to his daughter Mary Stanyan 20 shillings "she having had her portion upon her marriage;" to his daughter Jane True 10 pounds; to grandchild Elizabeth Buss 5 pounds; and to the Salisbury Selectmen 5 pounds for the poor. He

named his wife Mary and daughter Judith Moody as executrices.

Thomas Bradbury's estate, by appraisal dated on April 10, 1695, included "housing & upland of all sorts," etc., valued at £250, 6 oxen, 10 cows, 1 heifer, 13 sheep, swine and 2 horses, valued at £58, husbandry implements (cart, yokes, chains, etc.) valued at £5, 2 muskets, clothing, household furnishings and utensils, etc., for a grand total net estate of over £450.

Upon her death in 1700 Mary Bradbury left a Will made and signed by her mark on February 17, 1696. This was probated on January 6, 1701 (Essex Co. Probate Office, File No. 2999; Rec. Bk. 307, p. 206). Her original Will is in the estate file. By it she gave her entire estate to her daughters Mary Stanyan and Jane True to be divided equally, and named her son-in-law Henry True as executor. The inventory of her estate (recorded in Bk. 307, p. 322) discloses only household goods valued at about £40, with a net estate after debts of about £20.

2. *William Bradbury*² (1649-1678) (son of Thomas¹) was born Sept. 15, 1649 at Salisbury. He was a merchant at Salisbury, Mass. On Mar. 12, 1672 he married Mrs. Rebecca Wheelwright Maverick (widow of Samuel Maverick, Jr., who d. Mar. 10, 1664). She was the daughter of Rev. John and Mary (Hutchinson) Wheelwright. William died Dec. 4, 1678, leaving an estate of £195, and his widow Rebecca died Dec. 20, 1678.

William Bradbury's marriage to Rebecca merits a brief comment. Her father, Rev. John Wheelwright was a man of colonial note, and was the founder of Exeter, N. H. He had been an eminent preacher at Boston, but in 1637 had been banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony after trial by the General Court because of his association with and support of (his sister-in-law) Anne Hutchinson in the celebrated Antimonian Controversy. Rebecca's mother, Mary, was a sister of William Hutchinson, Anne's husband,

and a granddaughter of John Hutchinson, a former mayor of London, England. Rebecca's deceased first husband had been the son of Samuel Maverick, Sr., who was one of the four King's Commissioners, sent here by Charles II as a tribunal to hear and determine complaints against the conduct of the colony. Her first husband was therefore very highly placed. The Old Norfolk County Records show two interesting items concerning this marriage: on Mar. 5, 1672 William Bradbury formally renounced all claim to the estate of Rebecca's late husband; and on Mar. 11, 1672 Thomas Bradbury (William's father) "for love" conveyed to William and Rebecca "after marriage with him" the following property at Salisbury: a dwelling house and lot, an orchard, a meadow land, several marsh lots, another 120 acre lot at "beach hill," a division of swamp lands near the ferry, 2/3 of his pasture near the ferry, and 4 cows. This must have been a handsome and substantial wedding gift. Moreover, this marriage may possibly have had an unfortunate consequence, for one of the disappointed suitors for Rebecca's hand, about 20 years later in 1692, as we saw above, was a principal witness against his mother, Mary Bradbury, at her trial for witchcraft.

His three children (who were brought up by their grandparents, Thomas¹ and Mary, after their parent's death in Dec. 1678) were:

- i. Dea. William, Jr., b. Oct. 16, 1672 at Salisbury. He was a turner and joiner, and a deacon in the Salisbury Church from 1721 till his death; m. (pub.) Mar. 16, 1697, Sarah Cotton of Plymouth (b. Apr. 15, 1670, d. Feb. 21, 1733). He d. Apr. 20, 1756 and had thirteen children.
- ii. Ens. Thomas, b. Dec. 24, 1674 at Salisbury. m. (1) Oct. 30, 1700 his cousin Jemima True (who d. five weeks later on Dec. 5, 1700); m. (2), (pub). Oct. 14, 1702 (Mrs.) Mary Hilton of Exeter (b. about 1678, d. June 15, 1723). He

d. Mar. 10, 1719, and had 2 children. He left an estate of £792.

- iii. *Jacob*³, b. Sept. 1, 1677 at Salisbury; m. July 26, 1698 Elizabeth Stockman. He d. May 4, 1718, and had nine children (see below).

3. *Jacob Bradbury*³ (1677-1718) (son of William², Thomas¹) was born at Salisbury, Mass. on Sept. 1, 1677. He was a cooper by trade. He married Elizabeth Stockman, of Salisbury, on July 26, 1698. She survived him, (subsequently marrying (2) July 6, 1720 one John Stevens). She was the daughter of Rev. John Stockman and his wife Sarah, daughter of Major Robert Pike and widow of Wymond² Bradbury; and hence Elizabeth was a granddaughter of Robert Pike. The descendants of Jacob Bradbury³ may thus trace their ancestry back, through Elizabeth, to Major Robert Pike of notable colonial fame. Jacob died May 4, 1718, leaving an estate of £450.

His nine children were:

- i. *Thomas*⁴, b. Aug. 16, 1699; m. Apr. 16, 1724, Sarah Merrill of Salisbury, had twelve children (see below).
- ii. Ann, b. Sept. 23, 1701; d. Oct. 16, 1701.
- iii. Anna, b. Sept. 3, 1702; m. Nov. 9, 1721 Capt. Wm. True.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 25, 1706; d. Oct. 14, 1723 at Ipswich.
- v. Dorothy, b. May 27, 1708; m.....Rev. Ammi Ruhamah Cutter, of N. Yarmouth.
- vi. Jacob, b. Oct. 6, 1710; a weaver and yeoman, lived in Salisbury, and in Biddeford and Buxton, Me.; m. Dec. 18, 1733 Abigail Eaton of Salisbury; d. in 1797 and had fourteen children.
- vii. Sarah, b. Apr. 15, 1713; m. June 4, 1730 Elisha Allen.

viii. Moses, b. Nov. 3, 1715; a yeoman, lived in N. Yarmouth, Me.; m. Abigail Fogg there Dec. 28, 1737. In 1790 he moved to New Gloucester. He had ten children.

ix. Jane, b. 1718; m. about 1737 Barnabas Soule of N. Yarmouth.

4. *Thomas Bradbury*⁴ (1699-1775) (son of Jacob³, William², Thomas¹) was born at Salisbury on August 16, 1699. He was a yeoman. He lived in Salisbury, and after his father's death in 1718 he became the owner of the family homestead. He married Sarah Merrill of Salisbury on April 16, 1724. She was Sarah⁴, born April 7, 1706, the daughter of Moses³ and Mary (.....) Merrill; and her ascending line is through Daniel² to Nathaniel¹ (of our Merrill line). They were living in Salisbury in 1741, and probably as late as 1745 when daughter Mary was born. But since at least three of his sons were later from Biddeford, Me., it is possible he and his family removed to Biddeford at about that time. He was known as "Captain," had command of the blockhouse at Biddeford in 1748 and 1749; and was in the military service during the Indian Wars. He later moved to Buxton, where he died about 1775.

His twelve children were:

- i. Samuel, b. Oct. 16, 1724; d. Jan. 6, 1730.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 13, 1727; m. March 3, 1747, Samuel Merrill, Jr.
- iii. *Jacob*⁵, bp. Sept. 15, 1728; m. Abigail Cole and had twenty children (see below).
- iv. Moses, b. Feb. 14, 1731; lived at Biddeford, Me.; m. (pub.) September 22, 1759 Mary Page; had seven children.
- v. Samuel, b. Oct. 14, 1733; d. young.

- vi. Thomas, Jr., b. Jan. 10, 1736; also lived at Biddeford and at Buxton; m. June 5, 1762 Ruth Page of Salisbury; had five children. He was deacon in Buxton Church, and a lieutenant in the expedition to Crown Point and Ticonderoga. He d. Nov. 9, 1803, and his widow Jan. 9, 1822.
- vii. William, b. May 5, 1738; m. Susannah Hopkinson on May 19, 1765; had ten children.
- viii. Sarah, b. Dec. 10, 1739; m. April 7, 1774 Nathaniel Osgood (?). (Joseph Leavitt ?).
- ix. Benjamin, b. Mar. 2, 1744; m. July 9, 1767 Mary Elden. She was b. May 17, 1750 and d. Apr. 4, 1833. He d. Sept. 1834 and had eleven children.
- x. Mary, bp. May 19, 1745; m. Nov. 5, 1767, Samuel Sands.
- xi. Mercy, b. Jan. 29, 1746; m. Sept. 12, 1771, John Appleton.
- xii. Jabez, b. Apr. 22, 1749; d. May 10, 1749.

5. *Jacob Bradbury*⁵ (1728-1801) (son of Thomas⁴, Jacob³, William², Thomas¹) was baptized at Salisbury, Mass. on September 15, 1728, and presumably he was born there. Except as stated below we have no other information concerning him. A family tradition is that he served in the Continental Army during part of the Revolutionary War. The information given below is from a statement made August 18, 1875 by his grandson, Daniel Bradbury (son of Amirheuhama, below), supplied us from her family records by Miss Emma Todd, of Amesbury, Mass.; and from the "Bradbury Memorial," p. 93.

Some years prior to the Revolutionary War Jacob settled at Biddeford, Me. In 1777 Biddeford, with other

coastal towns, was burned by the British. He then removed inland to Limerick, Me., then a comparative wilderness, where he lived, was a church deacon later, and died in 1801.

Jacob Bradbury married Abigail Cole and had twenty children. He lost several children, whose names are unknown, before moving from Biddeford, and a girl, Olive, shortly thereafter. His known children raised at Limerick, and some of them born there, were:

- i. Anna, bp. 1752; m. Thomas Gilpatrick, Jr.
- ii. John, bp. 1753; m. Page, settled at Conway, N. H.
- iii. Ammi R., bp. 1754.
- iv. Elizabeth, bp. 1756; m. 1787 Gile Follett; lived in Vermont.
- v. Lucy, bp. 1758; m. Thomas Parsons, of Parsonsfield.
- vi. Abigail, bp. May 13, 1759; m. John Stevens (?) (Jere Page?).
- vii. Eunice, bp. 1760; m. Reuben Hill, had two children.
- viii. Amirheuhama, bp. 1762; enlisted in the Continental Army in 1781, at Boston, Mass., in the "Massachusetts Line." Settled at Marlborough, N. Y., had at least nine children. He d. at Marlborough in 1830.
- ix. Esther, bp. 1764; m. Thomas Lord of Freedom, N. H.; had at least one child.
- x. Sarah, bp. 1765; m. Robert Page of Fryeburg; had at least one child.
- xi. Rebecca, bp. 1766; m. Phineas Colcord; had at least one child.

- xii. Jacob, Jr., bp. 1769; m. Jane Piper; remained at Limerick, had five children; d. 1837 in Parsonsfield.
- xiii. Mary (Molly), bp. 1772; m. Joshua Hutchinson of Buxton, Me.
- xiv. *Thomas*⁶, bp. 1775; m. Sally Webster; d. 1849 at Charlestown, Mass.; had five children (see below).
- xv. Joseph, b.; m. at Andover, Mass., Elizabeth (Betsy) Stevens, b. Apr. 21, 1776 and d. Oct. 4, 1838. He was one of the early settlers of Exeter, Me.; but about 1816 moved to Cheshire, Ohio, where he d. Sept. 1, 1828. He had ten children.
- xvi. Susan, b.; m. John Harvey of Conway, N. H.
- xvii. Charles, b.
- xviii. Olive, b.
- xix. Name not known.
- xx. Name not known.

(The last six were born in Limerick, Me.)

6. *Thomas Bradbury*⁶ (1775-1849) (son of Jacob⁵, Thomas⁴, Jacob³, William², Thomas¹) was born about 1775, probably at Biddeford, Me. He married Sally Webster, who died in 1840, perhaps at Bangor, Me. He died in 1849 at Charlestown, Mass.

His five children were:

- i. Amanda, b.; m. Micajah Haskell.
- ii. *Rev. Charles Webster*⁷, b. Oct. 30, 1807 at Bangor, Me.; m. Jan. 16, 1838 Sarah Merrill⁷ (b. Mar. 28, 1808, d. May 9, 1889). He d. May

4, 1877 at Amesbury, Mass. He had six children (see below).

iii. John Thomas, b.; d. at 10 years of age.

iv. Rev. Horace James, b. Dec. 7, 1811; m. (1) June 30, 1834 Harriet Newell Ulrich (b. Nov. 19, 1815, d. Apr. 12, 1849); m. (2) Dec. 30, 1849 Winifred Chase Mayo (b. Oct. 6, 1821, d. May 31, 1854); m. (3) Apr. 10, 1855 Lucy Fenderson Sands (b. July 19, 1821, d.). He was a Universalist Minister, and lived at Westbrook, Hampden, Portland, and elsewhere. He had seven children by his first wife and one child by his second wife. He d.(?).

v. Edwin, b.; m. He lived in California, and d. there. He had one son.

7. *Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury*⁷ (1807-1877) (son of Thomas⁶, Jacob⁵, Thomas⁴, Jacob³, William², Thomas¹) was born at Bangor, Me., on Oct. 30, 1807. He was a graduate of Waterville (Me.) College (now Colby) in 1834 and of Newton (Mass.) Theological Institute in 1837, taking post graduate work there the next year. In 1838 he was ordained as a Baptist minister at Saco, Me., where he held his first pastorate. Later he was pastor at Mt. Vernon (Me.), East Winthrop (Me.) and Halifax (Vt.). He was a teacher at S. Hampton (N. H.) and Amesbury, Mass. For ten years he served as a missionary in California. He died at Amesbury, Mass., on May 4, 1877.

On Jan. 16, 1838 he married Sarah Merrill⁷ at Portland, Me. She was the daughter of Rev. Daniel Merrill⁶, of Sedgwick, Me. She was born Mar. 28, 1808. She received a classical education, was a teacher, it is understood, at Waterville College and could converse fluently in French and Latin. She was also a learned Bible student. In financial matters she was prudent and careful. In later life

at Amesbury, Mass., and after the death of her husband, she became an expert horticulturalist, bringing to a high state of cultivation gardens and orchards she owned, from which high returns of produce and income were derived. She died at Amesbury on May 9, 1889. Her obituary in the Amesbury press praises highly her exceptional labors and speaks of her as a "very remarkable woman, keen of intellect, gifted with a superior education, strong minded."

Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury and Sarah Merrill Bradbury had six children:

- i. Harriet Amanda, b. Jan. 7, 1839 at Mt. Vernon, Me.; d. (unmarried)at Amesbury, Mass.
- ii. Sarah Eliza, b. Feb. 17, 1841 at Boston, Mass.; d. (unmarried) Sept. 4, 1906 at Amesbury, Mass.
- iii. Susan Mary, b. Dec. 27, 1842 at Southhampton, N. H.; d. (unmarried) May 24, 1866 at Amesbury, Mass.
- iv. *Hannah Joan*^s, b. June 4, 1844 at Amesbury, Mass.; m. July 25, 1864 *Charles Nichols Allen*^s, of Sedgwick, Me.; d. Oct. 17, 1912 at Parma, Idaho. She had five children (see below).
- v. John Thomas, b. and d. May 6, 1846 at Amesbury, Mass.
- vi. *Emily Merrill*^s, b. Mar. 3, 1848 at Amesbury, Mass.; m. Mar. 21, 1868 *Albert William Todd* of York, Me.; d. May 19, 1875 at Amesbury, Mass. She had three children (see below).

This concludes Part III, in which we have traced the Bradbury line of descent down to its merger with the Allen (and Merrill) line, by the marriage of (1) Hannah Joan Bradbury^s and Charles Nichols Allen^s, and (2) the marriage of Emily Merrill Bradbury^s and Albert William Todd. We now proceed to Part IV for the later descendants and present-day families.

PART IV
LATTER DAY FAMILIES

SECTION A

CHARLES NICHOLS ALLEN⁸ AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

8. *Charles Nichols Allen*⁸ (1844-1923) (son of Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Sedgwick, Maine, on May 24, 1844. During his early youth he lived and worked at the Allen homestead farm with his father, Isaac Morgan Allen⁷ (who died in 1884) and his grandfather, Jonathan Allen⁶ (who died in 1858).

On Oct. 23, 1861, at the age of 17 years, he enlisted at Bluehill (Me.) for a 3 year term as a Union soldier in the Civil War. On Nov. 9, 1861 he was mustered in as a private in (new) Co. H of the 4th Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. His first letter home, dated at Alexandria (Va.) Camp Knox, on Nov. 20th, describes his journey to camp by rail from Augusta (Me.), via Portland and Boston to Fall River (Mass.), thence by boat to New York City, thence by rail to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. On Nov. 24th his letter from Losson Hill (Va), speaks of his hearing the guns of a battle at Fairfax (Va.). War Department records do not disclose in what engagements he participated, if any; but do show that he was in this Company (H) throughout early 1862. It is evident that he was in the Peninsula Campaign, under Gen. George B. McClellan, beginning in April 1862 with the siege of Yorktown (Va.), which fell on May 4th, in an attempt to capture Richmond (Va.). In May, 1862, the records disclose, he was taken sick and was hospitalized at Wheaton's Hospital at Yorktown (Va.); and in July he was removed to the Portsmouth Grove (R. I.) Hospital. He was given a medical discharge from service on Nov. 7, 1862. While he was ill at Portsmouth Grove family records show that he was attended by his mother. (According to an unverifiable

family tradition the Civil War gun, handed down as a family "heirloom" and now in the author's possession, is the one carried by his grandfather Charles N. Allen during his Civil War service.)

In 1863 shortly after his discharge from the Army he went to Amesbury, Mass., where he worked for a time in a textile factory, and there he lived with his Aunt Sarah (Mrs. Sarah Merrill Bradbury, wife of Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury, and sister of his mother, Mary Barnard Merrill Allen.) He became enamoured of Hannah Joan Bradbury, his cousin, who was born June 4, 1844, the daughter of his Aunt Sarah; and despite his Aunt's disapproval, they eloped to Sedgwick and were married on July 25, 1864. For a time they lived at the Allen homestead with his parents, but soon removed to another home nearby. There were born their first child, a daughter, Edwina Greeley Allen in July 1865, and then a son, Wallace, in 1867 who died within two months.

Possessed of a pioneering and adventurous spirit, inherited perhaps from his great grandfather, Nathaniel⁵, who had originally come to Sedgwick, or from his ancient ancestor William¹, who first came to this country from England, Charles was moved to seek adventure and fortune on the West Coast. About 1868, leaving his family temporarily at Sedgwick, he went to the Territory of Washington where he engaged in lumbering, and acquired timber lands bordering on Puget Sound at or near Seattle, Washington. About two years later, in 1870, having established a successful business, he sent for his wife and daughter, who joined him after a long trip from Maine to San Francisco, Cal., probably by the transcontinental railroad which had been completed the year before, and thence by ship to Seattle. The family settled at Tulalip, Washington, his business headquarters. There were born their two sons, Frederick William Allen, in 1871, and Charles Bradbury Allen, in early 1874. Having been somewhat successful in his business venture, Charles and his family

returned to the East in late 1875 and settled at Amesbury, Mass., where their daughter, Susan Hannah Allen, was born in August, 1876. The preceding May, of 1876, Charles again felt the call of the West, so he departed again to seek further fortune, this time in the gold and silver fields of the Rock Mountain States. For some years he prospected, particularly in Colorado; but misfortune befell him. About 1883 he froze both feet and these were amputated. This put an end to his prospecting among the hills and valleys; but his love of the West was such that he none-the-less stayed there. He finally settled at or near La Junta, Colorado, where he lived during the remainder of his years, and where he died on January 23, 1923, in his 79th year.

Meantime his wife, Hannah, and their four young children made their home at Amesbury. Their daughter, Edwina, was married at Amesbury in 1882 to Stephen S. Hazelwood. Then in 1883 the family returned to Sedgwick, where they settled near the old Allen homestead. The three younger children attended the local school, and regularly went to the (No.) Sedgwick Baptist Church. The boys worked at farm work at their home, and at the homestead farm, then occuppied by their Uncle Isaac Merrill Allen⁸ (son of Isaac Morgan Allen⁷, who had died in 1884). About 1887 the son Frederick left Sedgwick for Rochester, New York, to continue his education; and the other children, Charles Bradbury Allen and Susan Hannah Allen, attended Colby Academy, New London, N. H., a few years thereafter.

After the departure of her children, Hannah continued to live for many years at her own home at Sedgwick, working in a modest manner at farming, participating in church activities and helping her relatives, neighbors and friends, by whom she was dearly beloved. In the fall of 1908 she closed her home at Sedgwick and went to reside with her son, Charles Bradbury Allen, then a doctor of medicine in practice at Parma, Idaho. There she purchased some

farm lands and operated a small farm. She passed away at Parma, a lovable, modest, kindly woman of 68 years, on October 17, 1912.

The five children of Charles Nichols Allen and Hannah J. Bradbury were and are:

- i. Edwina Greeley⁹, b. at Sedgwick, Maine, July 26, 1865; m. Nov. 29, 1882 Stephen S. Hazelwood; d. Dec. 27, 1928. She had five children (see below).
- ii. Wallace⁹, b. at Sedgwick, Maine, Dec. 10, 1867; d. Feb. 2, 1868.
- iii. Rev. Frederick William⁹, b. at Tulalip, Wash., Oct. 8, 1871; m. Aug. 22, 1895 Eva E. Campbell; d. Sept. 12, 1939 at Granville, N. Y. He had four children (see below).
- iv. Charles Bradbury⁹, b. at Tulalip, Washington, Feb. 21, 1874. He attended Colby Academy, and Brown University. He became a doctor of medicine, practicing his profession at Parma, Idaho for many years. In Feb. 1909 he married Gracia Tibbetts (b., d. 1939); and had one daughter; Mary, born Jan. 12, 1910, who died Jan. 16, 1910. He died at Parma, June 21, 1924.
- v. Susan Hannah⁹, b. at Amesbury, Mass., Aug. 7, 1876; m. Oct. 21, 1899, Willis W. Aldrich, at N. Sedgwick, Me. She is still living at Wilder, Idaho and has had three children (see below).

9. *Susan Hannah Allen*⁹, (1876-) (daughter of Charles Nichols⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Amesbury, Mass., on August 7, 1876. In her girlhood she resided at Amesbury, Mass., and Sedgwick, Maine. She attended school at North Sedgwick and later at Colby Academy at New London, N. H., from which she graduated in 1898. On October 21, 1899, at North Sedgwick, Me.

she married Willis Wood Aldrich of Weathersfield, Vt. He was born January 6, 1873. They settled early during their married life on a farm at or near Springfield, Vt., where her three children were born. About November 1, 1907 the family removed to Wilder, Idaho, upon a large farm acquired there. Since the death of her husband on February 4, 1951, she has continued to live at Wilder, Idaho. She is now (1958) over 81 years of age and is the last surviving child of Charles Nichols Allen⁸. Her three children were and are:

- i. Hazel Spaulding Aldrich¹⁰, b. Jan. 16, 1903. She attended public schools at Wilder, Idaho, graduated from the College of Idaho at Caldwell, Idaho, and also attended Russell Sage College at Troy, New York. She is unmarried, and now lives at Wilder, Idaho, where she supervises the operation of the family farm.
- ii. Dorothy Merrill Aldrich¹⁰, b. Nov. 10, 1904. She was also educated at the Wilder public schools, graduated from the College of Idaho at Caldwell, Idaho, and also from the Yale School of Nursing (New Haven, Conn.) in 1931. She is unmarried, is engaged in the nursing profession, and is Superintendent of Nurses at Twin Falls, Idaho, where she now resides.
- iii. Norman Wood Aldrich¹⁰, b. Aug. 19, 1906, and d. in an accident on Oct. 3, 1921.

9. *Edwina Greeley Allen*⁹ (1865-1928) (daughter of Charles Nichols⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Sedgwick, Maine, on July 26, 1865. She lived at Sedgwick until about 1870, then until about 1875 at or near Tulalip, Washington, and then her parents' family returned to the East, settling at Amesbury, Mass. On November 29, 1882, she married Stephen Smith Hazelwood at Amesbury, where she continued to reside for several years. Her first son,

Thomas, was born there in 1883, and her daughter, Bessie Belle, in 1885. The family then removed to (No.) Sedgwick, Maine, where a son, Stephen Marvin, was born in 1887, and a daughter, Ruth Ada, was born in 1892. The family later moved to Cromwell, Conn., where they lived for many years. There another daughter, Susan Anne, was born in 1895. Her husband, Stephen, was born December 4, 1846, and died on March 17, 1915. Edwina died on December 27, 1928.

Edwina's five children were and are:

- i. Thomas Allen Hazelwood¹⁰, b. Aug. 26, 1883; d. Sept. 29, 1950 (unmarried).
- ii. Bessie Belle Hazelwood¹⁰, b. April 5, 1885; m. Aug. 7, 1906 Charles S. Pratt, b. Mar. 11, 1876, d. Oct. 20, 1912. She lives at Kensington, Conn., and has four children (see below).
- iii. Stephen Marvin Hazelwood¹⁰, b. April 16, 1887; m. Feb. 11, 1927 Mabel D. Andrews, b. Jan. 6, 1903. He lives at Meriden, Conn., and has two children (see below).
- iv. Ruth Ada Hazelwood¹⁰, b. Dec. 13, 1892; m. Feb. 3, 1916 Vernon Read, b. Dec. 18, 1895, d. Aug. 25, 1952. She lives at Kensington, Conn., and has seven children (see below).
- v. Susan Anne Hazelwood¹⁰, b. May 14, 1895; m. April 8, 1920 John Irving Bottrell; d. Aug. 21, 1920.

10. *Bessie Belle Hazelwood*¹⁰ (1885-) (daughter of Edwina Allen Hazelwood⁹, daughter of Charles Nichols Allen⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Amesbury, Mass., on April 5, 1885. She married Charles Sanford Pratt on August 7, 1906. He was born March 11, 1876, and died October 20, 1912. She lives at Kensington, Conn. She has three daughters and one son, each of whom has married and has one or more children.

Her four children and descendants are:

- i. Eunice Belle Pratt¹¹, b. Sept. 10, 1907; m. Oct. 9, 1943 Stephen Bartkowski, b. Jan. 7, 1908. Her son is:
 - a. Charles Bartkowski¹², b. Sept. 5, 1946.
- ii. Bessie Allen Pratt¹¹, b. July 5, 1909; m. Nov. 24, 1940 Harvey D. Dodson, b. Sept. 12, 1914. Her two children are:
 - a. Joy Betty Dodson¹², b. Nov. 1, 1942.
 - b. Allen Grant Dodson¹², b. Jan. 10, 1947.
- iii. Rhoda R. Pratt¹¹, b. Jan. 19, 1911; m. June 8, 1935 William Kirk Walsh, b. Mar. 30, 1912. Her two children are:
 - a. Myrna Kirk Walsh¹², b. Dec. 21, 1938.
 - b. William Sanford Walsh¹², b. Aug. 3, 1940.
- iv. Charles Merrill Pratt¹¹, b. Feb. 10, 1913; m. Nov. 29, 1941 Avis Pasco, b. Sept. 21, 1915. His daughter is:
 - a. Carolyn Louise Pratt¹², b. Dec. 16, 1946.

10. *Stephen Marvin Hazelwood*¹⁰ (1887-) (son of Edwina Allen Hazelwood⁹, daughter of Charles Nichols Allen⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Sedgwick, Maine, on April 16, 1887. He married Mabel D. Andrews on February 11, 1927. She was born January 6, 1903. They live at Meriden, Conn., and have two children and one grandchild:

- i. Loraine E. Hazelwood¹¹, b. Sept. 1, 1927; m. Aug. 4, 1951 Lewis C. Teed, b. Feb. 14, 1913. Her son is:
 - a. Douglas A. Teed¹², b. June 23, 1954.
- ii. Stephen Marvin Hazelwood, Jr.¹², b. Oct. 20, 1931.

10. *Ruth Ada Hazelwood*¹⁰ (1892-) (daughter of Edwina Allen Hazelwood⁹, daughter of Charles Nichols

Allen⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Sedgwick, Maine, on December 13, 1892. She married Vernon Read on February 3, 1916. He was born December 18, 1895 and died August 25, 1952. She lives at Kensington, Conn., and has seven children, each of whom has married and several of whom have children.

Her seven children and descendants are:

- i. Cortland Read¹¹, b. Aug. 11, 1917 (twin); m. July 23, 1943 Helen Johnston, b. Jan. 9, 1918. His children are:
 - a. Cortland Read, Jr.¹², b. June 17, 1944.
 - b. Rowena Read¹², b. Dec. 30, 1945.
 - c. Richard Read¹², b. May 22, 1950.
- ii. Carolyn Read¹¹, b. Aug. 11, 1917 (twin); m. Feb. 20, 1943 Anthony Mauro, b. Nov. 4, 1911. Her children are:
 - a. Michael Mauro¹², b. July 17, 1944.
 - b. Robert Mauro¹², b. July 12, 1946.
 - c. Elizabeth Mauro¹², b. Feb. 17, 1953.
- iii. Gaylord Read¹¹, b. June 20, 1919; m. July 3, 1944 Dorothy Carroll, b. Dec. 30, 1920. His children are:
 - a. Robert Read¹², b. July 20, 1946.
 - b. William Read¹², b. Sept. 17, 1951.
 - c. Thomas Read¹², b. Sept. 2, 1954.
- iv. Elaine Read¹¹, b. June 8, 1921; m. Sept. 1, 1941 Douglas DeMers, Jr., b. July 14, 1915. Her children are:
 - a. Susan DeMers¹², b. Apr. 12, 1942.
 - b. Sandra DeMers¹², b. Nov. 8, 1943.
 - c. Jeffrey DeMers¹², b. May 19, 1945.
- v. Mabel Read¹¹, b. Aug. 9, 1924; m. Jan. 28, 1950 James Cream, b. Apr. 29, 1951.
- vi. Ruth Allen Read¹¹, b. May 7, 1926; m. July 15, 1950 Roy Bottomley, b. Nov. 11, 1898.

- vii. Vernon Paul Wesley Read¹¹, b. July 17, 1930; m.
July 3, 1954 Fredericka Jones, b. Dec. 4, 1928.
His daughter is:

a. Deborah Read¹², b. July 6, 1955.

9. *Rev. Frederick William Allen*⁹ (1871-1939) (son of Charles Nichols⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Tulalip, Washington, on October 8, 1871. At his birth his father was engaged in the lumber business on the West Coast. About 1875 the family removed to Amesbury, Mass. After his father left for the West again in 1876, his mother and the other members of the family continued to reside at Amesbury until about 1883, when they settled at North Sedgwick, Maine. As a youth he did farm work at his home and at the Allen homestead farm, then owned by his Uncle Isaac Merrill Allen⁸. He attended school at North Sedgwick, and, with the other members of the family, was a member of the Baptist Church there. His cousin, Rev. Samuel Pearce Merrill (son of Rev. Moses Merrill, a brother of Mary Barnard Merrill Allen, his father's mother) was a graduate of the University of Rochester (1858), and at the time was with the Rochester Theological Seminary, at Rochester, N. Y. In 1887, through the influence of the Rev. Samuel Pearce Merrill, Frederick left Sedgwick for Rochester, N. Y., to complete his education. In 1891 he graduated from the Collegiate Institute, at Marion, N. Y., near Rochester. He then entered the University of Rochester and graduated with an A. B. degree in 1895. His college fraternity was Alpha Delta Phi. On August 22, 1895, at Rochester, he married Eva Elmira Campbell. During his college years he had dedicated himself to the Christian ministry. As a college student he participated in Baptist church activities in Rochester, and on various occasions preached at Baptist churches in several communities nearby. He entered the Rochester Theological Seminary in the fall of 1895, graduated in 1898, and was or-

dained as a Baptist minister. While a student at the Seminary he conducted religious services and preached on many occasions in nearby villages, particularly at Churchville, N. Y., a community about twenty miles west of Rochester. At Rochester two of his children were born: Raymond Frederick in 1896, and Eva Mildred in 1898.

For over 37 years he was actively engaged as a minister at Baptist church pastorates in the State of New York; at Wyoming from June 1898 to June 1903, where his children, Alice Marjorie, was born in 1899, and his son, Emory Campbell, was born in 1901; at Carthage from June 1903 to December 1909; at Interlaken from December 1909 to December 31, 1918; and at the Memorial Baptist Church at Cortland from January 1, 1919 until September 1, 1930. He then became the pastor of the Baptist Church at Cobleskill, N. Y., where he served his last pastorate. Owing to ill health, due to recurring heart attacks, he resigned this pastorate on November 1, 1935, and this terminated his active ministry. He continued to reside there until July 1936, when he and his wife removed to Granville, N. Y., to reside with his son Raymond, who was then living at that place. Although he lived a relatively quiet life at Granville, he was, nevertheless, subject to further heart attacks, and passed away in a fatal attack on September 12, 1939. He was buried in the Mettowee Cemetery at Granville, N. Y.

His wife, Eva Elmira Campbell Allen, was born at Oswego, N. Y., on May 24, 1869. She was the daughter of George G. Campbell and Eliza A. (Cobb) Campbell, and was a graduate of the Rochester Free Academy in 1888 and the Northfield (Mass.) Bible Training School in 1893. She was a talented Bible student, an accomplished pianist, a loving helpmate to her husband and a devoted wife and mother. After her husband's death in 1939 she lived from time to time with or near her children, and in 1941, at Homer, N. Y., adjacent to Cortland, the residence of her

son, Emory, where she resided until her death on April 28, 1955. She was buried in the Mettowee Cemetery at Granville, N. Y., beside her husband.

During their entire married life, and even after her husband's death, Eva kept a "Family Record." From this it appears that the Rev. Frederick William Allen conducted his several Baptist pastorates with distinction and success. He was a quiet, modest leader in church affairs, deeply religious, and was greatly beloved by the members of his church and by the people of the communities in which he served. During his pastorate at Wyoming 47 joined the church, 27 by baptism; at Carthage 99 were added, 60 by baptism; at Interlaken 148 joined, 95 by baptism; at Cortland 265 were added, 175 by baptism, and at Cobleskill 74 were added, 49 by baptism. In his 37 years of active ministry, at five churches, he was instrumental in bringing into the church a total of 633 members of whom he baptized 406. The several communities in which he served as pastor were, with the exception of Cortland, relatively small rural villages. His success in his pastoral work is attested by the substantial number who joined the church, particularly by baptism.

His four children are:

- i. Raymond Frederick¹⁰, b. July 22, 1896 at Rochester, N. Y.; m. Aug. 31, 1925 Mildred M. Cullin. He has three children (see below).
- ii. Eva Mildred¹⁰, b. Mar. 10, 1898 at Rochester, N. Y.; m. Mar. 10, 1923 Rev. Howard F. Myers, b. June 22, 1894, d. Nov. 11, 1947. She has two children (see below).
- iii. Alice Marjorie¹⁰, b. Aug. 21, 1899 at Wyoming, N. Y.; m. (1) Aug. 30, 1923 William Emerson Burke, b. Oct. 12, 1900, whom she divorced June 3, 1943; m. (2) May 11, 1956 Delbert

Sweet, b. July 10, 1905. She has one daughter by her first husband (see below).

- iv. Emory Campbell¹⁰, b. Nov. 11, 1901 at Wyoming, N. Y.; m. Aug. 24, 1922 Leora Jepson. He has had four children (see below).

10. *Raymond Frederick Allen*¹⁰ (1896-) (son of Frederick⁹, Charles Nichols⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Rochester, N. Y., on July 22, 1896, and lived at various places in New York State with his father's family. He graduated: Interlaken High School, 1913, Colgate University (A. B.), 1917, and Albany Law School (LL.B.), 1921. His fraternities: Theta Chi, Theta Nu Epsilon (general Sophomore), Delta Sigma Rho (national forensic) and Justinian (national legal scholarship). In 1917-1918 he taught at the Sherrill (N. Y.) public schools, and had a brief Army service during World War I. In 1922-1927 he practiced law at Albany, was a part time law instructor at Albany Law School, and at Rochester Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; then 1927-1935 he was a (full time) Professor of Law at Albany Law School.

On August 31, 1925 he married Mildred M. Cullin, daughter of a prominent merchant of Granville, N. Y. She was born at Granville on July 12, 1897, was educated at the Granville public schools and Oneonta State Normal School, became a school teacher at Granville and later a Supervisor of Music in the Albany public schools. Their first two children were born at Albany: Elizabeth Anne, in 1929, and Raymond, Jr., in 1931. In 1935 the family removed to Granville, where he engaged in law practice until 1942. His son Donald was born there in 1938. While at Granville he was elected for a short period as Special Surrogate of Washington County, was a member of a Washington County Selective Service Board, a member of the Board of Education, and served as a Trustee of the Granville Baptist Church.

In 1942 he removed to Rochester, N. Y., associated with the law firm of (now) Nixon, Hargrave, Devans and Dey, of which he was a partner for ten years, and then established his own law office for general consultation practice. He and his family reside at 165 Trevor Court Road, Rochester 10, New York.

His three children are:

- i. Elizabeth Anne¹¹, b. June 14, 1929, at Albany, N. Y. She attended public schools at Albany, Granville and Brighton, Columbia School at Rochester, and graduated from Elmira College (A. B.) in 1951. She is unmarried, lives at home, and is engaged in secretarial work in Rochester.
- ii. Raymond Frederick, Jr.¹¹, b. Oct. 6, 1931, at Albany, N. Y. He attended public schools at Granville and Brighton, and the Manlius School, graduating in 1950; attended U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., from which he graduated in June, 1954, with commission as Second Lieutenant in U. S. (Regular) Army. In 1949 he played in the U. S. Amateur Golf Tournament, at Rochester, N. Y. While at West Point he was captain of the Army golf team, won two gold stars for successful matches with Navy, and established the amateur record on the West Point golf course with a 5 under par 68. In 1954 and 1955 he attended Airborne Officers' School and Ranger School at Ft. Benning, Ga., and was assigned to the 11th Airborne Infantry Division at Ft. Campbell, Ky., which was transferred early in 1956 for service in Germany with headquarters at Augsburg. He married Helen Patricia Robinson of Albion, N. Y. on July 16, 1955. She

was b. Aug. 4, 1933 at Albion, New York. In June 1956 she was taken seriously ill at Augsburg, Germany; in July was returned by air to the United States and entered the Walter Reed Army Hospital at Washington, D. C. where she died on November 7, 1956. He was transferred in August, 1956 to the 101st Airborne Infantry Division, at Fort Campbell, Ky., where he was stationed, with the rank of First Lieutenant, until November, 1957 when he was transferred to the Third Infantry Division for a tour of duty in Korea.

- iii. Donald Cullin¹¹, b. May 19, 1938 at Granville, N. Y. He attended public school at Brighton, N. Y., and graduated from Brighton High School in June 1956. He entered Colgate University in September 1956. His fraternity is Phi Delta Theta. He is a golfer of some distinction in the Rochester area, having won various local tournaments, including the Invitation Tournaments of the Monroe Country Club (1955 and 1957) and The Country Club of Rochester (1956). In 1957 he qualified for and played in the U. S. Amateur at Brookline, Mass.; and in 1958 was a member of the Colgate Varsity Golf Team.

10. *Eva Mildred Allen*¹⁰ (1898-) (daughter of Frederick⁹, Charles Nichols⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Rochester, N. Y. on March 10, 1898. During her early girlhood she lived in various parts of the State of New York, where her father held his Baptist pastorates. She attended public schools at Wyoming, Carthage and Interlaken, and graduated from the Interlaken High School in 1915. Following this she attended Ithaca Conservatory of Music for voice and public school music training,

graduating in 1917, and later, in 1921, she graduated from Denison University at Granville, Ohio. She then taught at Hemlock (N. Y.) and was Supervisor of Music in the public schools at Ogdensburg (N. Y.). On March 10, 1923 she married the Rev. Howard F. Myers, who was born June 22, 1894, a graduate of Franklin (Ind.) College, and of the Rochester Theological Seminary. Shortly after her marriage her husband became a missionary of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society at Rangoon, Burma, where he served for a number of years. While there her two daughters were born: Mildred in 1926, and Barbara in 1927. The family returned to the United States in early 1928, where the Rev. Howard Myers served Baptist pastorates in New York State at Lake Placid, Tully and Bath. He died at Bath on November 11, 1947. After her husband's death, Mildred continued to live at Bath, engaging in musical work in the Bath Baptist Church and at the Bath Veteran's Hospital. For several years she was the Assistant Superintendent of the Davenport Home for Girls at that place. She now lives at Baltimore, Md., where she is the Superintendent of the Egerton Home.

Her two children and descendants are:

- i. Mildred Allen Myers¹¹, b. Jan. 29, 1926, at Rangoon, Burma; educated in the Lake Placid and Tully (N. Y.) public schools, and graduated from the University of Rochester, A.B., in 1947; m. June 10, 1947 Rev. Edward Gunther, b. Mar. 27, 1924, a graduate of the Rochester Theological Seminary, who held student pastorates at York and Aloquin (N. Y.) and who has had pastorates at Bath, N. Y. (following the death of her father, Rev. Howard F. Myers) and at Fairmount, a suburb of Syracuse, N. Y., where they are now living. She has three children:

- a. Paul Alan Gunther¹², b. Dec. 17, 1949,
at Bath, N. Y.
 - b. David Edward Gunther¹², b. Dec. 12, 1951,
at Bath, N. Y.
 - c. Barbara Myers Gunther¹², b. Feb. 2, 1953,
at Syracuse, N. Y.
- ii. Barbara Marie Myers¹¹, b. Dec. 20, 1927, at Rangoon, Burma; educated at the Tully (N. Y.) public schools, and graduated from the University of Rochester, A.B., in 1948, and A.M. in 1951; m. June 22, 1946 Clifford Edward Swartz, b. Feb. 21, 1925, a graduate of the University of Rochester, then engaged in post graduate nuclear research at the University. They subsequently removed to Brookhaven, Long Island, where he is engaged as a physicist. Her children are:

- a. Barbara Katherine Swartz¹², b. Feb. 9, 1950, at Rochester, N. Y.
- b. Paul Andrew Swartz¹², b. Apr. 19, 1951, at Rochester, N. Y.
- c. Christine Elena Swartz¹², b. Nov. 11, 1952, at Bay Shore, N. Y.
- d. Cassandra Jean Swartz¹², b. Nov. 13, 1954, at Riverhead, N. Y.
- e. Erick Conrad Swartz¹², b. Nov. 12, 1957, at Riverhead, N. Y.

10. *Alice Marjorie Allen*¹⁰, (1899-) (daughter of Frederick⁹, Charles Nichols⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Wyoming, on August 21, 1899. She lived with her parents at various places in New York State, where

her father had Baptist pastorates. She attended the public schools at Carthage and Interlaken, and graduated from the Interlaken High School in 1917. She attended Denison University at Granville, Ohio, but for reasons of health had to discontinue her college studies during her senior year, and lived for a time with her parents then residing at Cortland. On August 30, 1923 she married William Emerson Burke, b. Oct. 12, 1900, a graduate of Denison University, and a public school teacher by profession. They lived at Scotia, Great Barrington, Mass., and New Rochelle, where he was on the school teaching staffs. Her only child, a daughter, Jeanne, was born in 1924. On account of her daughter's serious illness, Marjorie took her daughter to Texas and later to Arizona. In 1943, while in Arizona, she divorced her husband, and continued to live at Phoenix, Arizona. She worked in a secretarial capacity there and at Government Army and Navy Installations nearby. She married Delbert Sweet on May 11, 1956. He was born July 10, 1905. They are living at Glendale, Arizona.

Her daughter is:

- i. Marjorie Jeanne Burke¹¹, b. Oct. 24, 1924 at Cortland, m, (1) Nov. 6, 1942 at Phoenix, Arizona, Robert Nelson Crammer, b. May 1, 1920, and d. in an airplane crash at Mt. Moran, Wyoming, on Nov. 21, 1950. She has three children, as below, by her first husband. She married (2) May 12, 1951, Robert Martin Richards, b. July 20, 1925, and has two children, as below, by her second husband. She lives at Phoenix, Arizona.

Her five children are:

- a. David Richard Crammer¹², b. Aug. 29, 1943, at Phoenix, Arizona.

- b. Carol Jeanne Crammer¹², b. July 25, 1946, at Ashland, Oregon.
- c. James Robert Crammer¹², b. July 5, 1949, at Ashland, Oregon.
- d. Lorraine Patricia Richards¹², b. Feb. 14, 1952, at Phoenix, Arizona.
- e. Jacqueline Louise Richards¹², b. Dec. 12, 1955, at Phoenix, Arizona.

10. *Emory Campbell Allen*¹⁰ (1901-) (son of Frederick⁹, Charles Nichols⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Wyoming, N. Y. on November 11, 1901. As a youth he lived at various places in the State of New York, where his father held Baptist pastorates, including Wyoming, Carthage, Interlaken and Cortland. He attended public schools at Carthage and Interlaken, and after graduation from the Interlaken High School in 1918 he went into industrial employment at Buffalo, Schenectady and Cortland, N. Y. He became a master mechanic and tool maker, and has been employed in manufacturing plants at Cortland, Auburn and Ithaca, N. Y. On August 24, 1922, at Cortland, N. Y., he married Leora Jepson, of Cortland. She was born at Cortland on July 29, 1899, the daughter of Francis Sears Jepson (b. January 31, 1870, d. December 29, 1931) and Ila Geweye Jepson (b. June 9, 1874). He and his wife are living at Cortland, N. Y. He has had four children all born at Cortland, N. Y., one of whom died in infancy, and the others have married and have one or more children.

His children were and are:

- i. Alice Lucille¹¹, b. May 6, 1923; d. Sept. 12, 1924.
- ii. Edward Emory¹¹, b. Dec. 30, 1924; was in the U. S. Navy during World War II; m. (1) Dora Marie Alwardt, (b. May 11, 1921) by whom

he had one son, as below. They were divorced and he subsequently married Dawn Carol Pine on Jan. 5, 1949. She was born Dec. 5, 1930. By his second marriage he has one child. His children are:

a. Edward Emory Allen, Jr.¹², b. Aug. 8, 1944, at Martha's Vinyard, Mass.

b. Carol Ann Allen¹², b. Feb. 1, 1954, at Cortland, N. Y.

iii. Rev. Laurence Raymond¹¹, b. Jan. 31, 1929. After graduation from the Cortland High School he graduated from Houghton College, Houghton, N. Y., A. B. in 1952. He then studied for the ministry at Dallas (Texas) Theological Seminary, graduated there in 1956 and was ordained a Baptist minister. His first pastorate is at Gilboa, N. Y. On Dec. 19, 1953, at Dallas, Texas, he married Joyce Catherine Stevens, b. Feb. 5, 1935. He has two children:

a. Donald Steven¹², b. Aug. 16, 1956 at Cortland, N. Y.

b. Nancy Lynn¹², b. Feb. 22, 1958, at Gilboa, N. Y.

iv. Shirley Elizabeth¹¹, b. Feb. 26, 1930. After graduation from the Cortland High School in 1950 she attended the Bible Training School at Binghamton, New York. On September 18, 1954, she married Robert Moore, of Cortland, N. Y., b. Sept 18, 1929. She has two children:

a. David Allen Moore¹², b. May 3, 1955, at Cortland, N. Y.

b. Andrew Steven Moore, b. Dec. 13, 1957, at Cortland, N. Y.

PART IV

LATTER DAY FAMILIES

SECTION B

ISAAC MERRILL ALLEN⁸ AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

8. *Dea. Isaac Merrill Allen⁸* (1850-1922) (son of Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Sedgwick, Maine, October 26, 1850. He was born and reared at the old Allen family homestead. As a young man he worked the family farm with his father, Isaac Morgan Allen⁷. At the close of the Civil War, during which his two older soldier brothers, Mason⁸ and David⁸, had died, and his older brother, Charles Nichols⁸, had been married and left the family home, he was the only son left to help his father carry on the family farming operations. He expanded the farm business by the extensive cultivation of blueberries. Largely through his efforts and industry a large portion of the Allen family lands were converted into blueberry fields for cultivation of blueberries on a large scale. This proved to be quite successful and remunerative. After the death of his father in 1884 Isaac Merrill Allen continued the farming and blueberry business throughout the remainder of his life. Like his father, grandfather, and great grandfather he was very active in the North Sedgwick Baptist Church. For many years he was a deacon and a leader in community, as well as church affairs. He died at Sedgwick, March 21, 1922.

He was married twice. On November 27, 1873 he married Ada F. Closson, who was born July 28, 1848, and who died January 24, 1909. His three sons were born of this marriage. On October 26, 1911, he married Inez Page, who was born December 31, 1869, and who survived him and died August 21, 1947.

His three sons, born of Ada F. Closson at Sedgwick, were and are:

- i. Eugene Merrill⁹, b. Dec. 13, 1876; m. (1) Dec. 17, 1903, Mabel W. Hunt, b. Feb. 28, 1876, d. Jan. 27, 1937; m. (2) July 1, 1938, Evelyn Young, b. Aug. 5, 1869. He and his second wife are still living at Sedgwick, Maine. He has one son by his first wife (see below).
- ii. Charles Henry⁹, b. Mar. 9, 1881; m. (1) Mar. 30, 1907 Hattie Carter, b. Mar. 22, 1889; m. (2) Mar. 4, 1936 Hilda Douglas, b. May 22, 1916. He and his second wife are living at Sedgwick. He has two children by his first wife, and six children by his second wife (see below).
- iii. Malcolm Closson⁹, b. Oct. 20, 1884; m. (1) Cora Hanscomb; m. (2) Mar. 12, 1920 Hazel Nevells, b. Jan. 31, 1891, who survived him. He lived at the old Allen homestead and continued the farming and blueberry business after the death of his father in 1922. He died Mar. 12, 1932. He had no children.

9. *Dea. Eugene Merrill Allen*⁹ (1876-) (son of Isaac Merrill⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Sedgwick, Maine, on December 13, 1876. He was reared at the old Allen family homestead, and educated at the Sedgwick Schools, Colby Academy and Higgins Institute. He was a school teacher at Sedgwick and later Superintendent of Schools. For a few years he lived at or near Boise, Idaho. From his early youth he has been deeply interested in religious work. He has been very active in the Baptist Church at North Sedgwick, and a deacon, as had been his forebears for three preceding generations. Although now (1958) he has passed his 81st birthday, he is still engaged in organizing and conducting religious meetings.

He early acquired his own farm property near the Allen homestead, and raises farm and garden produce. His first wife was Mabel W. Hunt, whom he married on Dec. 17, 1903. She was born February 28, 1876, and died January 27, 1937. He had a son Merrill by this marriage. His second wife is Evelyn Young, born August 5, 1869, whom he married on July 1, 1938. They live at Sedgwick, Maine.

His son is:

- i. Merrill¹⁰, b. Apr. 2, 1908; m. Nov. 14, 1931 Olga V. Hooper, b. Aug. 26, 1910. He has had 4 children (see below).

10. *Merrill Allen*¹⁰ (1910-) (son of Eugene⁹, Isaac Merrill⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born on April 2, 1910 at Boise, Idaho, where his parents were then living, and where he lived until about 1920 when the family moved back to their home near the Allen home at North Sedgwick, Maine. He attended school at Sedgwick and has been in accounting work at New York City. He is now employed at a large manufacturing plant at Bucksport, Maine, where he lives. On Nov. 14, 1931 he married Olga V. Hooper, who was born August 26, 1910.

He has had four children:

- i. Janice E.¹¹, b. July 10, 1932; m. Dec. 28, 1954 Edward Shriver, b. Nov. 17, 1931. She has been a school teacher at Orono, Maine. He was in the U. S. Army, in Germany, in 1956-7, but has recently returned to this country.
- ii. Vondel Merrill¹¹, b. July 25, 1944.
- iii. Joey A.¹¹, b. Feb. 28, 1951.
- iv. Veni R.¹¹, b. Feb. 1, 1954; d. Feb. 4, 1954.

9. *Charles Henry Allen*⁹ (1881-) (son of Isaac Merrill⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴,

Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Sedgwick, Maine on March 9, 1881. He has lived and been engaged, during substantially his entire lifetime, at the Allen homestead at Sedgwick, principally in the production of blueberries, for which the farm is noted. He married, first, on March 30, 1907, Hattie Carter, born March 22, 1889, by whom he had his first two children (as below); and, second, on March 4, 1936, Hilda Douglas, born May 22, 1916, by whom he has six children, as below.

His eight children are:

- i. Charles Kenneth¹⁰, b. Sept. 5, 1908; m. Jan. 24, 1931 Ruth A. Cummings, b. Dec. 3, 1910. He has 3 children and 3 grandchildren (see below).
- ii. Hilda¹⁰, b. Oct. 21, 1911; m. Feb. 22, 1947 Raphael De Bisschop, b. June 9, 1902. She attended the local Sedgwick schools and the Eastern State Normal School at Castine, Me.; then graduated (B.S.) from Teachers College of Connecticut at New Britain, Conn. She is a school teacher, and lives with her husband at Plantsville, Conn., where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits.
- iii. Paul H.¹⁰, b. Oct. 13, 1936.
- iv. Florence Irene¹⁰, b. Aug. 4, 1938; graduated George Stevens Academy, Blue Hill, Me., 1957.
- v. Isaac J.¹⁰, b. Mar. 17, 1944 (twin).
- vi. Ada E.¹⁰, b. Mar. 17, 1944 (twin).
- vii. David D.¹⁰, b. Dec. 26, 1948.
- viii. Donald¹⁰, b. Apr. 5, 1950.

10. *Charles Kenneth Allen*¹⁰ (1908-) (son of Charles Henry⁹, Isaac Merrill⁸, Isaac Morgan⁷, Jonathan⁶, Nathaniel⁵, Stephen⁴, Benjamin³, Samuel², William¹) was born at Sedgwick, Maine, on September 5, 1908. He, too, was raised at or near the Allen homestead farm at Sedgwick.

After his schooling at the Sedgwick schools, and at business school in Bangor, Me., he was employed for a time in an executive capacity at Boston, Mass.; and now for the past twenty-five years has been at the old family farm continuing the production of large blueberry crops. On January 24, 1931, at Melrose, Mass., he married Ruth Allen Cummings, who was born December 3, 1910. They are now living at the Allen homestead in Sedgwick.

His three children and descendants are:

- i. Charles Kenneth, Jr.¹¹, b. at Melrose, Mass., Sept. 3, 1931; m. at Sedgwick, Me., May 12, 1951 Hope M. Turner, b. July 21, 1933. He attended the local Sedgwick schools and also Melrose (Mass.) High School, then the University of Maine, from which he graduated with an A.B. degree. He is now a teacher at the Ellsworth (Me.) High School. He has 3 children: (a) Gary Joseph¹², b. at Blue Hill, Me., Nov. 18, 1951; (b) Kathy Jean¹², b. at Mars Hill, Me., Dec. 29, 1953; (c) Susan Joan¹², b. at Blue Hill, Me., Jan. 18, 1957.
- ii. Jon I.¹³ b. Sept. 9, 1936.
- iii. Diane C.¹¹, b. Dec. 18, 1939.

PART IV

LATTER DAY FAMILIES.

SECTION C

THE TODD DESCENDANTS OF CHARLES WEBSTER BRADBURY⁷.

8. *Emily Merrill Bradbury*⁸ (1848-1875) (daughter of Rev. Charles⁷, Thomas⁶, Jacob⁵, Thomas⁴, Jacob³, William², Thomas¹) was born at Amesbury, Mass., on March 3, 1848. Her mother was Sarah Merrill (1808-1889), daughter of Rev. Daniel and Susanna (Gale) Merrill, of Sedgwick, Me. On March 21, 1868 she married Albert William Todd, of York, Me., where he was born May 9, 1842. They lived at Amesbury, and had three children, as below. Emily died at Amesbury on May 19, 1875 at the age of 27 years. Her husband survived her.

Her three children were and are:

- i. William Merrill Todd⁹, b. Mar. 24, 1870, d. Oct. 6, 1951; m. (1) Aug. 26, 1891 May Adelaide Saunders (b. May 18, 1872, d. Dec. 7, 1942) m. (2) Feb. , 1945 May McMillan. He had five children (see below).
- ii. Rev. Albert Bradbury Todd⁹, b. Sept. 7, 1872, d.; m. Aug. 22, 1894 Lula Jane Higgins. He had six children (see below).
- iii. Emily (Emma) May Todd⁹, b. May 9, 1875. She is now 83 years of age and lives at Amesbury, Mass.

9. *William Merrill Todd*⁹ (1870-1951) (son of Emily Merrill Bradbury Todd⁸, daughter of Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury⁷, Thomas⁶, Jacob⁵, Thomas⁴, Jacob³, William², Thomas¹) was born on March 24, 1870 at Amesbury, Mass. He married May Adelaide Saunders on Au-

gust 26, 1891. She was born at Lowell, Mass., on May 18, 1872, and died December 7, 1942. He subsequently, in February 1945, married May McMillan. He died October 6, 1951.

By his first wife he had five children, all born at Dover, N. H., except the last:

- i. Edward Albert¹⁰, b. Apr. 26, 1892; d. Sept. , 1935; m. 1916, May Mollyneau; had five children (see below).
- ii. Paul Everett¹⁰, b. Dec. 20, 1893; m. May 7, 1917 Jennie Jackson. He has three children (see below).
- iii. William Lewis¹⁰, b. July 4, 1896; m. Laura Collins (no children). They live at South Gate, Calif.
- iv. Harry Merrill¹⁰, b. June 12, 1899; d. Dec. 7, 1952; m. Glenna Fletcher; had four children (see below).
- v. Ralph Norman¹⁰, b. at Boston, Mass. June 4, 1905; d. at Lowell, Mass., Feb. 4, 1906.

10. *Edward Albert Todd*¹⁰ (1892-1935) (William⁹, Emily Merrill Bradbury Todd⁸, Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury⁷, Thomas⁶, Jacob⁵, Thomas⁴, Jacob³, William², Thomas¹) was born April 26, 1892 at Dover, N. H. In September 1916 he married May Mollyneau. He died in September 1935.

He had five children:

- i. Isabel¹¹, b.; m. Christopher Sutton; has three children.
- ii. Edward Albert, Jr.¹¹, b. Nov. 9, 1920; lives in Downey, California.
- iii. Ruth Olive¹¹, b.; m. Charles Dube; has three children.

iv. Raymond¹¹, b.; m. Anne Wetmore; (no children).

v. Barbara¹¹, b.; m. Kenneth Marshall; one child.

10. *Paul Everett Todd*¹⁰ (1893-) (William⁹, Emily Merrill Bradbury Todd⁸, Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury⁷, Thomas⁶, Jacob⁵, Thomas⁴, Jacob³, William², Thomas¹) was born December 20, 1893 at Dover, N. H. He married Jennie Jackson on May 7, 1917. She was born January 30, 1894.

His three children are:

i. Pauline Janice¹¹, b. May 8, 1918.

ii. Dorothy Jackson¹¹, b. Nov. 15, 1920; m. William Akinson; has four children; lives in Pittsfield, Mass.

iii. Nancy Louise¹¹, b. Dec. 4, 1923; m. Richard Snape; has two children; lives in Groton, Conn.

10. *Harry Merrill Todd*¹⁰ (1899-1952) (William⁹, Emily Merrill Bradbury Todd⁸, Rev. Charles Webster Bradbury⁷, Thomas⁶, Jacob⁵, Thomas⁴, Jacob³, William², Thomas¹) was born June 12, 1899 at Dover, N. H. On he married Glenna Fletcher. He lived at Claremont, N. H., and was active in the Baptist church there. He died Dec. 7, 1952.

His four children are:

i. Barbara¹¹, b.; m. Edwards;

ii. Helen¹¹, b.; m. Smith;

iii. Richard¹¹, b. (unmarried).

iv. Robert¹¹, b. (unmarried).

9. *Rev. Albert Bradbury Todd*⁹ (1872-.....) (son of Emily Merrill Bradbury Todd⁸, daughter of Rev. Charles

Webster Bradbury⁷, Thomas⁶, Jacob⁵, Thomas⁴, Jacob³, William², Thomas¹) was born September 7, 1872 at Amesbury, Mass. On August 22, 1894 he married Lula Jane Higgins, at Brentwood Corner, N. H. She was born January 22, 1874. He was a Baptist minister. He died and his widow is still living (1957).

His six children were and are:

- i. Elvira Mary Harmon¹⁰, b. at N. Conway, N. H. Aug. 13, 1895; m. (1) Ernest Elwood Thoma, of Cleveland, O. at Cleveland; m. (2) James Nelson Helpbringer (no children).
- ii. Neva Ruth Adelaide¹⁰, b. May (12) 18, 1897 at N. Conway, N. H.; m. John Wayt Jones, of Louisville, Ky. at Louisville. Has daughter Dorothy Bradbury Jones¹¹, b. Jan. 1925.
- iii. James Hervey¹⁰, b. Dec. 13, 1898 at N. Conway, N. H.; d. at Bloomfield, Conn., Mar. 12, 1901.
- iv. Grace Ernestine¹⁰, b. at Bloomfield, Conn. Apr. 28, 1903; m. Stacey Lyon Cole, of Southridge, Mass., at Southridge.
- v. Dorothy Bradbury¹⁰, b. at Stafford, Conn., Aug. 10, 1908; d. there Mar. 9, 1909.
- vi. Albert Bradbury, Jr.¹⁰, b. at Torrington, Conn., Jan. 31, 1912.

FINALE

In closing, let us speak a final word about our inheritance from our composite ancestral blood. As Allens we derive from such staunch pioneer forebears as *William Allen*¹ (our 1623 immigrant ancestor, a founder of Gloucester, Salem and Manchester, Mass., and one of the first members of the First Church at Salem), *Dea. Benjamin*³ (organizer of the First Church at Manchester), *Nathaniel*⁵ (pioneer settler at Sedgwick, Me.), *Dea. Jonathan*⁶, *Dea. Isaac Morgan*⁷ (pillars of the church at Sedgwick); and thence some of us through *Charles Nichols*⁸ (veteran of the Civil War) and others through *Dea. Isaac Merrill*⁸ (leader at the N. Sedgwick Baptist Church). Through the respective wives of our various Allen forebears we are from such immigrant notables as *Henry Lee*¹ (a 1650 settler at Manchester and ancestor of Elizabeth Lee⁴, who married Stephen Allen⁴), *John Thorndike*¹ (a 1632 immigrant to Boston and one of the original settlers at Ipswich, Mass., ancestor of Joanna Thorndike⁵, who married Nathaniel Allen⁵), and Robert Morgan¹ (who was at Salem by 1637, and who in 1667 was one of the founders of the church at Beverly, ancestor of Lois Morgan who married Jonathan Allen⁶). By the marriage of Mary Merrill⁷ and Dea. Isaac Morgan Allen⁷ we have ancestry in the Merrill line, stemming from *Nathaniel Merrill*¹ (a 1633 immigrant to Newbury, Mass.) and his descendants *Dea. Abel*³, *Dea. Thomas*⁵, and *Rev. Daniel Merrill*⁶ (who served in the Revolutionary War and was a most noted Baptist clergyman at Sedgwick). Through Martha Conant Friend, mother of Sarah Friend Merrill (mother of Rev. Daniel⁶) we have as another ancestor *Roger Conant*¹ (an immigrant to Plymouth Colony, 1623, then in 1624 Governor at Cape Ann, 1626 Governor at Naumkeag—Salem—which he, William Allen¹ and others founded); and through Sarah Friend, too, we have *John Friend*¹ (an immigrant to Salem before 1637).

In addition, those of us who are descendants of Hannah Joan Bradbury⁸ (who married Charles Nichols Allen⁸) or her sister Emily Merrill Bradbury⁸ (who married Albert William Todd) we have a further distinguished ancestry in the Bradburys. In England the Bradbury-Whitgift line was of ancient (1400) families of gentry, one eminent (collateral) being John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury (1583-1604). In this country our Bradbury ancestry begins with *Thomas Bradbury*¹ (of Gorges' Maine Plantation, 1634, and one of the earliest settlers at Salisbury, Mass. 1640, a Court Reporter and Judge), whose wife, Mary Perkins² Bradbury (of 1692 witchcraft fame) was a daughter of *John Perkins*¹ (a 1631 immigrant to Boston and also one of the founders (1633) of Ipswich). The wife of William Bradbury² was Rebecca Wheelwright², whose father was *Rev. John Wheelwright*¹ (an immigrant to Boston about 1636, a famous Boston clergyman). The wife of Jacob Bradbury³ was Elizabeth Stockman, a granddaughter of *Major Robert Pike* of Salisbury (who came to Salem in 1635, was one of the founders of Salisbury, and was prominent in colonial affairs for over 50 years). Also in the Bradbury line is Rev. Charles Webster⁷ (teacher, missionary, clergyman).

What a composite—Allen, Lee, Thorndike, Merrill, Conant, Friend, Bradbury, Whitgift, Perkins, Wheelwright, Pike—the blood of each, in minuscule part perhaps, with that of many others not mentioned, courses in the veins of the present day sons and daughters of these venerable ancestors! Pioneers, Puritans, Protestant Reformers, lovers of liberty, freedom of conscience and expression, rugged toilers of the soil and in the vineyards, individualists, some servants of God and all servient to none but God; men, and their women as well, they were—high of principle, sterling of character and true of worth. With inheritance of such fine innate quality from such honorable ancestors it is small wonder that some of us have inclined to stubborn individualism and others of our more recent

generations have responded so fervently to the call into service of God and their fellowmen. Riches counted on that score alone give us an incalculable wealth of inheritance from those who have gone before us, and whose memory we now cherish.

Is it too much to hope that, conscious of our debt to them, those of us who, because of them, now enjoy the breath of life with abundant blessings of liberty, peace and prosperity, and those who shall follow us, shall gain inspiration and courage to emulate their example, and so to order our lives that we may be worthy, in their unseen presence, to call ourselves their true heirs and descendants?

